FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON MALVINAS

PY070011 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Mar (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon released a communique stating that the negotiations with the United Kingdom concerning the Malvinas Islands have been stepped up since April last year and reiterating that Argentina's position has not changed and the issue is being dealt with within the framework established by the United Nations.

This is the text of the communique:

In view of the various circulating rumors regarding the development of negotiations with the United Kingdom concerning the conflict over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands, the Argentine Foreign Ministry states:

1. Argentina's position regarding its claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands has not only remained the same, but it has also absolutely and systematically rejected any proposal which does not agree with this right in the first place.

2. The negotiations have been stepped up since April of last year.

3. These negotiations are being carried out within the framework established by the appropriate resolutions of the UN General Assembly and on a confidential basis, as was agreed upon with the United Kingdom in February 1977.

The resolutions issued by the United Nations compel the two parties to maintain direct bilateral negotiations concerning this issue within the framework of world decolonialization plans launched by that organization in the 1960's.

GRAIN BOARD PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

PY091855 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Mar (NA)--David Lacroze, president of the National Grain Board, today said that he hopes that "interest rates will decrease in the next few days," otherwise this could create difficulties in the marketing of the 1980-1981 harvest. He also said that the Soviet Union has purchased "about 7 million tons of Argentine grain, including wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans."

Lacroze made these remarks at Ezeiza Airport this morning after arriving from the USSR, where he carried out negotiations to insure "the best possible coordination before the grain shipments take place--some are already taking place--in March, April, May and June."

He confirmed that the Soviet Union "will be one of Argentina's most important markets this year." He added that the "price for producers will improve in proportion to this coordination."

He indicated: "We can say that the Soviet Union has already purchased about 7 million tons of Argentine grains." He also confirmed that "we are going to have a really large harvest." He predicted that about 25 million tons of feed grains alone will be harvested in the Argentine fields in the next few months. He added that "moving and marketing this quantity will require great effort by producers, collectors, exporters and the board itself."

Lacroze expressed concern about "the outcome of the marketing of this important Argentine harvest" and the "current cost of borrowing money in Argentina." He said that the interest rates for agricultural producers are "really high." He said that because of this rate, producers "will be obliged to make hasty sales, and this could harm their income due to a reduction in price." In conclusion, he said that "we really hope and want a reduction of interest rates in the next few days; otherwise this will be a serious obstacle for marketing the harvest."

MINISTER EMPHASIZES NEED FOR IMPROVED INTEGRATION

PY091315 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 2 Mar (TELAM)--Bolivia must review its integration policy and systematize the development projects it is implementing, according to one of the first statements of the new minister secretary general for integration, Capt Alberto Saenz Klinsky, who guaranteed that this type of action will allow the country to establish a position that will survive the passage of time and will allow the achievement of established objectives.

The minister stressed the need to establish a proper technical and administrative framework capable of taking care of the operations of the integration system in order to deal in a timely and proper manner with Bolivia's responsibilities in each and every one of the integration groups in which the country is involved and to perform with full awareness of the role Bolivia must play.

PEASANT LEADER SCORES LACK OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

PY071845 Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 27 Feb (AFP)--Eufronio Velez Magne, leader of the Tupaj Katari Indian Movement [MITKA], said here today that the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza has gradually withdrawn its friendship from the peasant sector and that on the contrary it has been strengthening its ties with the traditional Bolivian economic sectors.

Velez, an ex-vice presidential candidate on the MITKA ticket, issued an appeal through the government-owned television channel to all military leaders immediately after the 17 July coup, urging them not to be influenced by those who manage the national financial resources.

The MITKA leader told AFP that the recent economic measures issued by the military government have affected the peasant's budget, since peasants sell products that have fixed prices but buy consumer goods that are experiencing a constant increase in prices. He said that the most regrettable thing, however, is that the surplus generated by an increase in the prices of bread, gas and kerosene enables a privileged minority to acquire imported color television sets, vacuum cleaners, and electrical appliances.

He noted: I believe the sacrifice that is being imposed on the people, particularly the peasant majority, must be used for the acquisition of agricultural equipment throughout the most important agricultural centers of the country, the establishment of irrigation systems in the Altiplano region or at least to promote wheat production, since it is high time Bolivia started producing at least its daily bread.

He said, however, that only through the unity of the peasant sector with the armed forces and with all those sectors interested in achieving national liberation will Bolivians be able to achieve the economic and social development of their country.

Velez Magne noted that MITKA is independent from the United States, Russia and Cuba and that it promotes a communal socialism to achieve a definitive solution for Bolivia and to eradicate backwardness through the participation of the large majorities.

POLICE REPORTEDLY DETAIN EX-PRESIDENT NATUSH BUSCH

PY071357 Paris AFP in Spanish 1347 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 7 Mar (AFP)--The newspaper HOY of this capital today reported that former President Gen Alberto Natusch Busch was detained yesterday. According to the newspaper, Natusch was taken from his house in La Paz by police agents, who detained him for an hour without explanation. The newspaper added that the report was made by relatives of the former president.

BISHOP TERMS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS CORDIAL

PY061858 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Msgr Alejandro Mestre, permanent secretary of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, has said that relations between the Catholic Church and the Bolivian Government are cordial, as a spirit of dialogue exists between them.

These remarks were made by the Catholic bishop at the end of the courtesy visit he made to the new foreign minister, Mario Rolon Anaya, to convey to him the church's congratulations on his appointment as foreign minister. He said that the Catholic Church wants to maintain a cordial dialogue with the Bolivian Government.

[Begin Mestre recording] We are always willing to hold a dialogue. The church is always ready to open dialogue [words indistinct] for the good of the country. We also want the necessary freedom to preach the integrity of the gospel. [end recording]

Msgr Mestre reiterated to the national press that the Catholic Church maintains and will maintain a spirit of unity and understanding with the (?leaders) of this government as long as the basic objective is to preserve the well-being of the Bolivian people. [recorded passage indistinct].

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS--Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya has installed Moises Fuentes Ibanez, former under secretary of foreign policy, as the new under secretary of the Foreign Ministry. The minister also confirmed Walter Rico Toro as under secretary of worship and (Eusebio Moreira) as under secretary of international economic matters. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Mar 81 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER EXAMINES SALVADORAN SITUATION

PY071801 Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 5 Mar (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro recently talked with several of his Latin American counterparts to discuss the situation in El Salvador.

A spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry told reporters that Saraiva Guerreiro is concerned about the situation in El Salvador, but the spokesman did not identify which Latin American foreign ministers were contacted by Saraiva Guerreiro. The spokesman added that, in view of the situation in El Salvador, Brazil maintains its policy of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries but recognizes that the Salvadoran Government has the right to ask for aid from other nations to solve its problems.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry also confirmed its position of support for the principle of nonintervention in El Salvador, but its spokesman said that if the supplying of arms and the training of guerrilla units by a country to take over the central government of another country are proven, this can be considered foreign intervention.

Diplomatic observers indicated here that the Brazilian position regarding the situation in El Salvador was clearly stated last Sunday by President Joao Figueiredo in his annual address to Congress, when he said that his government will continue to advocate respect for the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of states.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO APPOINTS INTERIM MINISTERS

PY100034 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Today President Joao Figueiredo appointed the interim replacements for the ministers who will accompany him during his trip to Colombia.

Lt Gen Leonardo Teixeira Collares will be interim aeronautics minister, Adm Roberto Anderson Cavalcanti will act as interim armed forces chief of staff, Marcos Jose Marques will replace the industry and commerce minister and Joao Clemente Baena Soares will act as interim foreign relations minister.

SPACE ACTIVITIES INSTITUTE DIRECTOR CITES BENEFITS

PY091917 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Mar 81 p 13

[Text] 4 Mar--Whenever a 747 jumbo takes off or lands anywhere in the world, a product of Brazilian technology is there to guarantee the safety of the 362 passengers and crewmen aboard that aircraft. The landing gear, which withstands a weight of 360 tons, is made of a special steel--300m alloy--manufactured by the Eletromental Company of Sao Paulo.

That is one of the examples which Brig Gen Hugo de Oliveira Piva, director of the Space Activities Institute (IAE), cites to illustrate the payoffs of the rocket research and development program being carried out at the Aerospace Technical Center, with benefits for the national industry and the country's economy.

General Piva defends the Brazilian space program as being indispensable for the development of national technology and for the production of goods and services. Although it is still small and just getting started in comparison with those of other countries, he believes that "the program conducted by the Air Force Ministry through the Space Activities Institute has already yielded great benefits for the nation."

When the program to develop the Sonda I rocket began in 1965, high-resistance seamless tubes made of aluminium alloys were needed, but they were not being produced in the country. The Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) developed the technology, and the tubes began to be manufactured by the Termomecanica Sao Paulo Company in 1968.

Brig Gen Piva recalls that as a result of that development, foreign dependency for the production of 37, 70 and 1270mm aircraft-carried missiles was eliminated, saving $1 million in imports per month. He says that "this technological achievement alone has already paid in dollars much more than Brazil spent in cruzeiros in its space program."

He also notes that since then, Avibras [Avibras Industria Aeroespacial, S.A.] has begun to manufacture missiles both for the Brazilian Air Force and for export, and that production amounted to $20 million in 1980.

After Sonda I, the space program manufactured Sonda II and Sonda III rockets, which are also used in atmospheric research. Because of their larger size, the manufacture of these rockets demanded high-resistance steel sheets which were not produced in the country. The technology necessary was developed and these steel sheets are now being produced regularly by the Itabira Special Steels Company (ACESITA).

According to General Piva, the domestic production of these steel sheets eliminated foreign dependence for the production of engine casings for the space industry and minimized difficulties in the supply of material for several sectors of the Brazilian industrial establishment. He affirms that "although the production of such material never attracted much attention in Brazil, it represents 80 percent of the difficulties in the area of advanced technology."

The development of the Sonda IV rocket, with a diameter of 1 meter and a weight of 8 tons, called for an ultrahigh-resistance alloy for the engine casing, so the IAE worked out the specifications for a modern steel alloy known as 300m with a resistance of 210 kilograms per square millimeter, as well as the fusion technique for its production, which is known as the "electoslag" process.

This is the first guided rocket of the Sonda series and it is being manufactured now.

As a payoff of that development, General Piva cites the production of high-purity ingots of 300m steel by the Eletrometal Company through modern metallurgical techniques, as well as the establishment of specifications for laminating that alloy by the Acominas Company.

Another payoff is the domestic availability of material for the manufacture of highly reliable and durable pieces of equipment, such as presses, axles, cutting tools and swaging tools. The Eletrometal Company was commissioned by Boeing and Lockheed to supply special steel for the landing gears of the jumbo 747 and the Tristar jet, respectively.

According to General Piva, the Brazilian space program is mobilizing know-how, techniques and materials encompassing what is known as advanced technology, and a vast area of the economy is benefitting from the results of that program.

The areas benefitting from the space program are those producing components for the production of propellants, high-temperature insulation material, cutting material, high-density graphite, resistant lightweight material for filament winding, infrared and laser control techniques, payload control instruments and payload recovery devices.

CTA is transferring the entire project for the construction of an ammonium perchlorate manufacturing plant to the private sector. Ammonium perchlorate is a component of the propellant used in Brazilian rockets, and the other components--polybutadiene and aluminium powder--are being manufactured by Petroquisa. There are also other companies manufacturing powdered aluminium. General Piva notes that this is another achievement under the Brazilian space program.

He then mentions that special techniques and threads for the making of parachutes and buoys for payload recovery had to be developed. To make the parachutes, special weaving and fabric impregnation techniques were necessary, and CTA called upon the Rhodia, Orion, Textil Judith and Fitas Pera textiles companies to cooperate.

The fabric thus developed meets the need of the parachute factory of the army for manufacturing brake parachutes for aircraft, as well as being used in industrial filters in general and bulletproof vests.

Despite the fact that materials developed under the Brazilian space program do not yet have a large domestic market, General Piva says that the country had to make them for reasons of national security and to alleviate the balance of payments, "in addition to the need for reducing the wide technological gap with other countries."

According to General Piva, the increase of the country's technological capability through the transfer of sophisticated and highly reliable techniques is a factor in improving the quality of the national industry, thus making some Brazilian products more competitive in the international market.

Finally, General Piva says: "Perhaps the most important aspect of the space program is its contribution to raising the level of the country's technological capability through the technical training and specilization of personnel of all levels in research institutes and industry in general."

PINOCHET WILL NOT ALLOW POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PY191719 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1735 GMT 8 Mar 81

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Mar (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet said today that there will be no political opening during his 8-year transition government which begins Wednesday. "To think of a political opening is far from reality. There will not be any," the chief of state said during a conversation with reporters at Government House only 48 hours before the start of his new term.

The term of General Pinochet, who is also commander in chief of the army, was extended by the new constitution approved in a popular plebiscite on 11 September 1980. The military government has stated repeatedly that the constitution which will go into effect next Wednesday will open the way to a institutional process aimed at paving the way for a "new protected democracy" excluding the participation of political parties of totalitarian or Marxist-Leninist tendencies.

Pinochet said: "The institutionality we are building is not only comprised of legal rules, but also of the necessary economic and social conditions to give full coherence to these rules in accordance with the real situation of the country." He also indicates that there is a need for new civic customs to give life to the new rules of the constitution which has replaced the 1925 constitution under which the country has been ruled up to now.

The chief of state said: "There will be no changes during the new stage because the armed and police forces provide guarantees and security." He also added that "the country has realized that it does not need political parties to function well, and the people know this and are happy." He went on to say that "those who are discontent comprise a small group. They are the ones who lost the positions they used to hold."

Pinochet also said: "I am not a dictator, nor do I exercise a dictatorship. A dictator is a person who exercises a dictatorship, and there has not been a dictatorship in the country."

He based his statement on the fact that the military government has governed with a general controller's office which is in charge of inspecting the decrees and laws promulgated in the country. He also said that he has a public which is closely watching, "with a free press, with a junta that is on my side and an army to which I belong and which is also watching what I am doing."

The chief of state, who overthrew socialist President Salvador Allende on 11 September 1973, reiterated that he will not authorize the return to the country of "any former politician." He added: "I am not an enemy of these people despite the fact that they hate me. But they will not enter because if we allow them to return, as in the past, they will not fulfill their promise of not becoming involved in political chicanery."

The chief of state fully agrees with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement "to treat friends as friends and enemies as enemies." He said: "I am a friend of my friends and an enemy of my enemies. Countries cannot have other policies. Indifference is bad. It does not attract anybody."

He also indicated that the change in the U.S. Government "has an important meaning for world public opinion" and also for Chile. He said, however, that all bilateral relations "that aspire to be fruitful and productive must be based on respect for sovereignty and the right to the self-determination of the people."

OPPOSITION LAWYERS CRITICIZE CONSTITUTION

PY091845 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1745 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Mar (LATIN)--A group of opposition lawyers stated here today that the new Chilean constitution, which will go into effect on 11 March, will close all the doors to the reestablishment of democracy in the country.

A communique released by the so-called Constitutionalist Group of 24 indicated that the new constitution seeks to keep in power forever a certain political, economic and social system which will be impossible to change.

The Group of 24, which is headed by lawyer Manuel Sanhueza, former justice minister of the late President Salvador Allende, and by former Christian Democratic Senator Patricio Alwyn, released the document 1 week before the new Chilean constitution goes into effect and President Augusto Pinochet's 8-year transition administration begins.

The extension of the term in office of the chief of state was part of the constitution submitted for plebiscite on the seventh anniversary of Allende's overthrow. "The new constitution rejects the representative system of government; it denies the people their natural and exclusive right to rule themselves; it does not accept ideological pluralism; and it establishes a politico-militarist regime," the communique stated.

The Group of 24 acknowledged the fact that the constitutional draft was approved at a popular plebiscite but indicated that the people were not fully aware of the true meaning of this constitutional draft when they voted for it.

The 22-page analysis stated that "the constitution seeks to keep in power forever a certain political, economic and social system which will be impossible to change."

Among other things, the group indicated that the temporary provisions of the constitution, which establish the extension of President Pinochet's term in office for another 8 years, are aimed at "freezing or paralyzing the constitutional system."

The document reaffirmed that the term "democratic republic used by the constitution as applied to the state does not clearly define the system of government thereby established, and does not comply with the constitutional provision according to which sovereignty rests essentially with the nation."

The paper criticized the powers which the new constitution gives the constitutional court, the government's advisory and controlling body which is entrusted with passing judgment on measures aimed at precluding the dissemination of doctrines viewed as "harmful to family or advocating class struggle and violence."

The document also described as "presidential imperialism" the powers which the new constitution vests in the chief of state because they place him "above the congressional branches."

It also criticized the right which the president has to personally choose some of the senators and deputies of the new congress which will begin operating by the end of 1989, because this right "downplays the role of the congress."

With regard to the role of the armed forces as guarantors of constitutional order, the document stated that they are given unlimited powers.

"Respect for fundamental human rights is left to the whim of the government, and at the economic level the free-market system of individualistic capitalism is followed," the communique stated.

As to the powers of the judicial branch, the paper indicated that the constitution did not "innovate much" and added that this branch is now "committed to the regime."

The analysis by the opposition lawyers concluded by stressing that the "military government junta refutes democracy and, worse still, closes the doors to the possibility of reinstating democracy within the approved legal system."

The Chilean Government has refrained from making comments regarding the analysis and has dedicated itself to the final details of the ceremony which will take place on Wednesday, when President Pinochet will begin his 8-year transition period.

MAGAZINE OUTLINES INTERNAL STATUS OF MIR

PY091436 Santiago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 25 Feb 81 p 12, 13

[Excerpts] According to information provided by the CNI [National Information Center], the current framework of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] is shaped like a pyramid. At the top is the political leadership charged with strategic planning. Under it come the zonal and metropolitan commands whose task is to carry out orders from above.

If the operation is important enough, the job is given to a professional member who has usually received training abroad and is supported by the party. The regular member--who is accepted by the leadership but who supports himself-carries out liaison tasks. The planting of bombs and other similar tasks are entrusted to trainees. The supporters join resistance committees and perform agitation and propaganda functions. Finally, at the bottom of the pyramid we find the helpers who supply their cars, houses and even their names.

The division into compartments is another characteristic of this organization, which, together with the pyramid-shaped framework,makes the arrest of high-ranking leaders very difficult. The leader of the cell is the only one who knows the members of his cell. He contacts them individually at a place and time established in advance. If one of the members fails to keep his appointment it means that something has gone wrong and the rest of the group freezes out (remains underground), thus erasing every trail which could lead to it.

The only time the members of the cell meet is 48 hours before an important mission is due to take place. However, all the members know only the nicknames of the other participants in the meeting.

Thus the security forces are faced with the need to capture mid-level and high-level members who may have broader contacts. This is the case of the recently arrested Carlos Garcia.

Part of the funds which finance its terrorist actions are obtained by the MIR from its bank robberies. However, the true international godfather of subversion is the Soviet Union. According to the experts, the USSR's intelligence service--the KGB--is responsible for evaluating extremist actions and allocating aid.

At the latest meeting of world terrorist movements held in Algeria at the end of last year, Chile did not get much in the way of funds. Why? Because there were other countries where really significant objectives could be attained: the final offensive in El Salvador and the strengthening of Marxist in Nicaragua.

Thus, in order to obtain more financial aid, the MIR has to increase its acts of violence. A new stage of terrorist tactics was launched in 1980: newsworthy acts--that is, acts capable of awakening general interest and of being disseminated by news media. This is vital because it would justify international financial aid and could lead to the recruiting of new supporters among persons enthused by the "success" of these actions.

All the weapons seized in the course of recent operations have been brought into the country during the Popular Unity regime. During the conference held in Algeria, the Soviet Union requested that Soviet-made arms not be used for extremist operations, to keep it from being involved in them. However, the Chilean MIR has been forced to use these arms in view of the lack of other material.

According to experts, the number of members poses another problem for the revolutionary group. The experts say that despite the fact that MIR commandos bear a variety of names, they are really quite few. Proof of this is the fact that Carlos Garcia, for example, as well as other recently arrested MIR members, had been involved in almost every important act of violence. This would prove that there are few highly trained members, since one of the basic terrorist strategies is the one called "carrier," which means carrying out just one operation and then disappearing.

According to the CNI, the MIR's real weak point is its lack of popular support. The Chileans have a remarkable inborn feeling of rejection toward violence. This has been proved by their refusal to accept the foodstuffs the MIR stole from a SOPROLE [Society of Milk Producers] truck last year and attempted to distribute among the people of a town. Furthermore, this magazine has learned that citizens' support played a significant role in the recent arrest of five MIR members, because the people reported activities which seemed suspicious.

AIR FORCE CHIEF INTERESTED IN ISRAELI FIGHTER PLANE

PY061909 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1644 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Mar (LATIN)--Gen Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force, said today that Chile has an interest in acquiring the Israeli Dagger fighter plane in the future.

Matthei, who is also a member of the military government junta, made this statement at his return from an 18-day tour of the United States, Spain and Israel.

The general stressed, however, that the Chilean Air Force "has no immediate plans of reinforcement, only plans for future reequipment."

He remarked that "we are beginning to receive the Mirage-50's which we bought from France, eight of which have been assembled here."

LAWYER OF SANTIAGO ARCHBISHOPRIC ARRESTED

PY070020 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2140 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Mar (LATIN)--Church sources have reported that a lawyer of the Santiago archbishopric was arrested at his residence today, although no charges have been made.

The Vicariate of Solidarity, a church-supported organization, reported that a plea of habeas corpus has been submitted on behalf of the arrested lawyer, whose name is Raimundo Valenzuela de la Fuente.

The lawyer in question is working as director of the mission foundation of the Santiago archbishopric which is engaged in social welfare activities, according to the sources.

SUBURBAN LAND OCCUPIERS ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO

PY062320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0451 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, 5 Mar (AFP)--According to a report, the police today detained approximately 50 people when about 700 inhabitants of suburban neighborhoods tried to occupy a vacant lot in the western part of Santiago.

The occupiers put up tents and hoisted some Chilean flags, in order to install themselves and their families in the district of Pudahuel, but after a few minutes the Carabinero militarized police arrived and immediately dislodged them. The detainees were taken away to a police headquarters, while another group of poor people headed for a nearby Catholic church in order, they said, to begin a hunger strike in an effort to get a solution to their housing problems. Yesterday evening, sources at the Interior Ministry revealed that they were aware of an imminent land seizure in Pudahuel organized by the proscribed Communist Party. Similar occupations have occurred during the past 3 months in other sections.

TURBAY ANTICIPATES VISIT BY BRAZIL'S FIGUEIREDO

PY100030 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Report on interview of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala by Brazilian journalists in Bogota; no date given--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Turbay recording] Brazil and Colombia are countries with many things in common and, in a certain way, we share a common future. We must work as countries of the Amazon, as countries of America; we must work on a bilateral level and faithfully comply with our commitments to the continent. But independent of all these circumstances there are new possibilities open for Brazilian and Colombian businessmen and for efforts made by the two governments. I believe that the benefits which will result from this meeting with President Figueiredo will be the very best for our mutual relations. [end recording]

In regard to economics, President Turbay Ayala pointed out that coal and the incorporation of Colombia in the use of the Manaus Free Zone would be the main factors for balancing trade between the two countries. Regarding Latin American integration policy, the president stated:

[Begin recording] Of course I would like to strengthen integration policy. Our future is in integration, and as long as we do not have more ample markets [words indistinct] less still have a large-scale production which we need in order to create jobs, improve the living conditions of our people and improve our income. All of this is offered by integration. [end recording]

The Colombian president addressed a message to the Brazilian people in which he points out that the visit of the Brazilian president will serve to strengthen the traditional ties between the two peoples, who have been compelled by geography and history to take joint decisions.

[Begin Turbay recording] I have the pleasure of cordially greeting all the inhabitants of Brazil whose president we will have the honor of receiving very soon in Bogota. The presence of His Excellency Mr Figueiredo in Colombia will serve to strengthen the traditional ties between two peoples who have been compelled by geography and history to take joint decisions. Therefore, I want the Brazilians to know that through the Brazilian president we convey our affection to each and every inhabitant of that sister nation. [end recording]

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS ABOUT BORDER ISSUE

PA061541 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] In an appearance before a Foreign Relations Commission of the Chamber of Representatives, former Defense Minister Alberto Ruiz Novoa maintained that Venezuela is getting ready to disregard the Santos-Lopez Contreras border treaty signed in 1941 in order to seize La Guajira Peninsula, an action which would result in an unavoidable armed confrontation with the neighbor country.

Ruiz Novoa said that the first step has been taken by the Venezuelan Supreme Court when it accepted a plea to nullify this treaty. Ruiz Novoa urged the government to increase the armed forces in order to make them more of a deterrent, thereby avoiding the danger of an armed aggression. He recommended that the government double the border forces and increase the vigilance in border areas.

The Foreign Relations Commission summoned the former minister as part of a series of statements by international and military experts.

MILITARY DIALOGUE MAKES WAY FOR DIPLOMATIC TALKS

PA091531 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] According to observers, the military dialogue between Ecuador and Peru, which concluded early on Friday with an exchange of separate notes, will now go on to the diplomatic table in an effort to resolve the conflict between these two countries which maintain juridical discrepancies.

The diplomatic mediators of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States have read the Peruvian and Ecuadorean military documents in which each country states its views on the withdrawal of forces from the conflict area.

Representatives of the four mediating countries met Saturday in Brasilia and exhorted both Ecuador and Peru to make their military units put into practice--within the framework of the current emergency--that which has been agreed on to resolve the border conflict.

Ecuador officially has reiterated that it has done a better job of fulfilling this commitment, since it has not violated the cease-fire and, in the wake of the military meetings, it has begun demobilizing its troops stationed in the Condor Mountain Range.

In official statements released on Friday night, Ecuador also denied that any agreement has been reached with Peru due to the latter's nonfulfillment, insofar as Peru has abstained from withdrawing its forces.

BRIEFS

IMPROVEMENTS AT RADIO STATION--Voz de los Andes has inaugurated a new 500,000-watt computerized transmitter that will enable it to beam shortwave broadcasts to various parts of the world. The transmitter is energy efficient and is particularly modified to operate at Quito's altitude. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Feb 81 PA]

INTERIOR MINISTER ON SUPPORT FOR EL SALVADOR

PA091237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Caracas, 8 Mar (EFE)--Venezuela's support for El Salvador is not bellicose, according to Venezuelan Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca.

The Venezuelan official stressed that Luis Herrera Campins' Social Christian government "seeks peace" in the Salvadoran nation.

He reiterated that Venezuela's position is to maintain a policy of "support and cooperation" with the "democratization programs" which the civilian-military junta, presided over by Napoleon Duarte, aspires to.

Referring to the U.S. position of sending arms and not troops to El Salvador, Montes de Oca placed it within the context of the junta's moves to maintain the security of the state, which comes under its "full sovereignty" and in which Venezuela can neither interfere nor voice an opinion.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS CENTRAL AMERICA

PA100311 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Caracas, 9 Mar (AFP)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan is not responsible for the tension between East and West, Frengh Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said here today.

He pointed out that "the current tensions between East and West existed before Ronald Reagan entered the White House, and these tensions arose approximately in 1975 from several international events."

Francois-Poncet held a news conference today at the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry. He said that "Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, the stalemate in the negotiations for the reduction of nuclear weapons and the delay in ratifying SALT II are some of the reasons for this tension, apart from developments in some African countries prior to Reagan's inauguration."

"We cannot accept an international situation in which we have to accept the policy of faits accomplis, such as in Cambodia and Afghanistan. France is in favor of a permanent dialogue at an international level for a peaceful political solution of world problems," he added.

"France would approve of a summit meeting between the United States and the USSR because we are definitely in favor of dialogue, but we will insist on participating in matters involving France," he said.

He also referred to France's position on El Salvador by saying that "the Salvadoran problem cannot be solved without a political reconciliation that will permit the establishment of profound social and economic reforms."

"And we are of the opinion that the search for this political reconciliation can only succeed without foreign intervention in El Salvador," he said.

"No military action can represent a valid solution for El Salvador, only a political and peaceful solution which includes the necessary reforms," he said.

"In relation to Nicaragua, France is continuing with its cooperation program, which still is small but which can be broadened," he added.

"France is worried about the stalemate which has been going on for some time in the North-South dialogue. That is why we have reiterated that we will gladly cooperate in making the necessary amendments and that is why we are supporting the Austrian and Mexican proposal to organize a high-level reduced meeting to support and promote the North-South dialogue," Francois-Poncet concluded.

REPORTS ON RESIDENTIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

Will Not Cut Term Short

FL100200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 9 Mar 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Noting that the presidential succession process will unfold within the framework of political reform, President Jose Lopez Portillo asserted that he will continue exercising his constitutional presidential mandate until the end of 1982.

Lopez Portillo said: I believe that the presidential mandate shall continue to be exercised without any problems in the fifth and sixth years of the administration; I do not foresee the possibility that I will cease governing in December 1981. I hope to govern until 1982 because I think that there are no grounds to believe otherwise.

The president was categorical in speaking at the breakfast he had today with the "20 women and one man" group of journalists. He said that if current programs are fulfilled, the goals shall be met.

Describing his successor, the chief executive said that in general terms he must be a patriotic man, intelligent, educated, with sufficient experience--in short, the prototype of the good Mexican.

During the press conference, the president categorically stated that he did not want to concern himself at this time with this subject, although it has been given unwonted play and this has created a situation that has kept many busy.

Lopez Portillo also touched on the subject of Mexico-United States bilateral relations and said that the problem of undocumented Mexicans will be part of the agenda in his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in April. There is a great deal of speculation on this topic.

He also spoke about the demographic issue and noted that according to the latest census, the country's rate of population growth dropped to 2.7 percent and that if the trend continues, the 2.5-percent goal will be reached by the end of his 6-year term.

On Foreign Policy

FL100045 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 9 Mar 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 9 Mar (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo has reiterated Mexico's foreign policy principles and asserted that interventionist tendencies are more dangerous than ideological ones because force is always met with force.

The president made these statements during the breakfast-press conference he granted today to a group of newsmen consisting of 20 women and one man.

Lopez Portillo said that an ideology can be debated, argued and voted on, but interference by force can only be fought with force.

Mexico, he added, cannot admit intervention in other countries since it does not admit intervention in its own territory and is, in turn, incapable of intervening.

He said that we are not an arrogant country seeking involvement in the conflicts of the powerful; we have principles which we assert repeatedly because we have ourselves suffered what might befall other countries.

On another subject, Lopez Portillo spoke of the summit meeting to resume the North-South dialogue and explained that the presence of the United States as a model for the developed world would give all the necessary interest to the meeting.

He also said that work is being done on methodology and documentation so that if the summit is held, it will reach the goals that have been proposed.

He also noted that the political decision to call this meeting places Mexico in a compromising situation but we assume the risk, because there are going to be many who will be hurt because they were not invited and others are going to be disdainful because they do not believe in it; in short, there are many sensibilities involved and an unending play of interests.

Lopez Portillo also referred to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for a special session of the UN Security Council with the participation of high-level leaders of the member states in order to resume the process of detente.

The president said that all peace efforts at this point are praiseworthy and that making them through legally formed organs is a step in the right direction.

POLITICAL PARTIES WARY OF NEW REGISTRATIONS

FL072051 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2011 GMT 7 Mar 81

[By Ubaldo Diaz]

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Leaders of three political parties have come out in favor of the Federal Electoral Commission (CFE) carefully studying the registration as political parties of several groups.

National Action Party (PAN) Deputy Iram Escudero stressed that only those parties that have a distinct ideology and doctrine should register, only these parties will be welcomed.

He noted that many of these groups are only a letterhead or represent small groups that have nothing to offer and that will only act as choruses to the PRI [Institutional Revoutionary Party].

Workers Socialist Party (PST) Deputy Juan Manuel Elizondo warned today that there is danger that the left may be fragmented and this will only benefit the party in power.

Elizondo said that the registration of new parties would lead to the dispersal of the left and foster a liberal-type democracy in the country which would also serve and benefit the right.

He further noted that for this reason a very careful study is required to analyze the import of registering new parties and to determine if this is advisable.

The spokesman for the Mexican Democratic Party (PDM), Jesus Zamora, noted that he is not against the registration of new parties as long as the law is complied with.

Zamora said that the majority of the groups that are applying for registration are progressive and this will hurt the leftwing coalition.

The PDM, however, will not hurt them, since they broadly represent national sinarquism.

He said that his party does not oppose the registration of new groups, but he did make clear that the suitability of calling a registration must be studied.

He explained that they do not fear new parties because they truly reach the people.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT TRYING TO CURE FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEFICIT

PA081329 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Finance Minister Hernan Saenz Jimenez arrived in the country last night without money to meet the pressing need for foreign exchange. He was facing unprecedented pressure from the public and the business sector and, in addition, is faced with a dollar that has climbed sky high and that threatens to climb to 20 or more colones next week.

When there appeared to be a possibility of signing an agreement with the IMF, an effort that was successful thanks to Minister Saenz Jimenez' efforts, the minister decided to go to London--without waiting for the signing ceremony with the IMF, which is to take place at the end of this month--to ask for dollars to meet the deficit of foreign exchange that totals some $300 million at this time.

However, the minister was not successful in his efforts in London. From there he went to a principality and later to Germany [as heard], where he had the same results--nothing.

The business sectors feel that the minister's error was that of having acted with undue haste, since without the signed agreement with the IMF, it was impossible to obtain an immediate loan to alleviate Costa Rica's economic situation. International financial institutions are not satisfied with a letter or a document promising an agreement of this kind. Such institutions act only on the basis of already-signed agreements. Therefore, some businessmen feel that the dollars will be available at the end of the month or in early April.

The business sector had been told that it would be possible to obtain a loan in England. Some days before the minister left for London, which had been his only destination, the entire news media published reports that he was going to obtain dollars to alleviate the foreign exchange deficit. For this reason, importers have been pressuring to have the deficit remedied. They have alleged that the country's image is at its lowest level because of the failure to make payments to international exporters. Additionally, it has been reported that the importers are negotiating directly with those exporters in an attempt to renegotiate their debts.

While the finance minister devoted himself to work in his office this morning, refusing to receive telephone calls or visits from newsmen, the dollar had already climbed to 18 colones and is expected to rise even more next week. Some businessmen told Radio Reloj that speculators will now reap millions, more than the millions that they have already garnered, by taking advantage of the irregular, critical exchange situation.

The businessmen with whom we talked this morning asked the Central Bank to find out who is hoarding dollars, creating this artificial shortage of foreign exchange on the free market, at the expense not only of the national interest, but also of productive sectors that require an abundance of dollars for their transactions.

They indicated that when the Central Bank takes action in this regard, there will be a considerable, although not total, decline in the cost of foreign exchange.

NICARAGUAN SOUGHT IN CUBAN PASSPORT CASE

PA061600 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] has identified one of the persons involved in the illegal issuing of passports to Cubans, a judicial branch official reported.

He is Nicaraguan Jose Martin Madriz Esquivel, who sold new Costa Rican passports to several Cubans and is at large.

The OIJ urges the people to help by reporting any clue or word on this individual to phone numbers 215337 or 221064. The OIJ also reported that whoever is hiding Mardiz Esquivel will be punished. An order has been issued to keep him from leaving Costa Rica.

A large number of new Costa Rican passports with all the legal seals in order have been found in the hands of Cubans, the OIJ official said today. The OIJ is investigating how those passports illegally left the immigration office. The official or officials involved in this irregularity will be identified through the statements made by the Cubans. The investigation is going very slowly because several people are involved in the work of issuing passports.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA SAYS ARMY 'PREPARED TO FACE ANYTHING'

PA092325 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2112 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Mar (LATIN)--Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia today announced that the leftist guerrillas who are planning an offensive will be defeated.

Asked by newsmen about the guerrillas organizing an offensive similar to the one that failed in January, Garcia said that "under the present circumstances not only could one new offensive be expected but a series of them." However, he added that the armed forces were prepared to face anything.

Although the guerrillas offensive in January did not succeed, the rebels are determined to continue fighting to overthrow the governing civilian-military junta presided over by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

As to the demands of the extreme right to have the junta replaced by a military government, Garcia said the armed forces would oppose anyone trying to deprive the people from electing their own government. "It is up to the people to elect their own government by the use of the vote and not by a coup d'etat," Colonel Garcia added.

President Duarte has promised to hold general elections in 1982 in order to bring peace to the country. The government hopes the elections will contribute to calming the political violence which in 14 months has resulted in 15,000 dead.

Meanwhile, a military spokesman reported that more troops were being sent to Cabanas Department on the border with Honduras to fight 500 guerrillas who are believed to be operating in the zone. The same spokesman added that at least 10 persons were killed during the past 24 hours in clashes in different parts of the country. These include a national guardsman and an army reservist. The military spokesman said arms and food supplies had been destroyed in San Miguel and in Suchitoto near the border with Honduras.

UNGO DEFENDS FDR PLANS FOR REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

PA091929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1836 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] San Jose, 9 Mar (AFP)--During an interview made public here today, the leader of the Salvadoran opposition, Guillermo Ungo, said that "the establishment of a revolutionary democratic government, which the opposition sectors would reportedly establish, will not represent any threat for peace of coexistence with the United States."

The president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) made the statements to the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (AIP), which is linked with the opposition in that country, and also said that the FDR is aware of "the need to find a political solution" to the conflict in that nation.

Ungo said that "the only regimes that plot against peace in the area are the dictatorships, such as the case of Somoza or the Salvadoran dictatorship which has been in power for nearly 50 years."

"We are following a policy of nonalignment, of not yielding and of independence from the blocs of world power," Ungo added, answering the charges of the United States to the effect that should the FDR win the struggle against the present Salvadoran Government, it would establish a Soviet satellite in that country.

The opposition leader did not dismiss possible contacts with certain Salvadoran Government sectors "not committed to repression," pointing out his doubts concerning the offer made by junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte for holding a dialogue.

Ungo said that the Salvadoran Government is using the word dialogue "while it murders the people and the FDR leaders, something which is an evident contradiction of this dialogue."

Six of the main leaders of the opposition organization were murdered late last year. These murders, which have not yet been explained, were blamed on the extreme rightists operating in that country.

"For 50 years," Ungo added, "the dictatorship spoke to us about elections, and there were elections--but fraudulent and rigged elections that served to perpetuate the dictatorship and the indiscriminate repression."

Regarding a dialogue with the United States and the Reagan administration, and despite the fact that the opposition leader accused the U.S. Government of being "responsible for prolonging the war" in his country, he said that "we are always willing to hold a dialogue."

He stressed that "in the framework of pluralism, the future revolutionary democratic government will have cordial relations with the United States on the basis of mutual respect."

Ungo said that "it is not to the advantage of the United States to regionalize the conflict." According to the FDR, direct intervention of that world power would provoke the regionalization of the conflict.

According to Ungo, the "interventionist plans" of the United States were laid bare with the [words indistinct] socialist in El Salvador, by the U.S. Government.

Ungo noted that the fact that this "evidence" was not presented by the Salvadoran junta but by the United States "shows that the Salvadoran Government is becoming a puppet regime."

In previous statements the president of the GDR had said that "we will only speak with the owner of the circus and not with the animals," insisting that the main protagonist of the dialogue should be the United States.

However, in the face of the Socialist International's initiative in search of a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict that was accepted by the FDR, the United States replied that the Salvadoran Government should have the main role in a possible dialogue, thus rejecting the possibility for mediation.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REJECTS PLAN FOR ELECTIONS

PA100227 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Now, after 50 years, the dominating classes have decided that in order to attain peace we must have clean elections. When the dictatorship is up to its neck in water, when our people have placed it on the defensive, when it finds itself desperate and on the brink of defeat--now it wants to hold clean elections.

Our people wonder: Have the dozens of Yankee advisers come to El Salvador to prepare these elections? What deluded soul in the world can believe that the militarized [word indistinct] with its repression, death squads, murderous and corrupt high military command, permanent state of siege and persecution of the university, unions, political revolutionary and democratic parties, will hold clean elections?

This call reminds us of the elections called by William Walker in 1886. These were also clean elections in a Central American country, allowing a Yankee to elect himself president and be recognized by the Yankee government.

These clean elections proposed by the dictatorship to fool the unwary remind us of the elections proposed by imperialism so that Marcos Perez Jimenez, Trujillo, Fulgencio Batista and more recently Augusto Pinochet could get control over their peoples and continue imperialist domination, looting, misery and repression.

In El Salvador we are all familiar with clean elections--the deceit by the oppressor classes in a series of electoral farces, coups d'etat, other electoral farces and more coups d'etat. These elections proposed by the dictatorship also remind us of the elections proposed by Somoza when the armed people were a few yards away from the bunker. Undoubtedly at this moment the internal contradictions of the dictatorship are leading it to the brink of disaster.

The threats of a new alleged coup made by D'Aubuisson and part of the high military command have placed the dictatorship in a critical situation, so much so that cowboy Ronald Reagan had to say on television that the United States will not support any coup in El Salvador. D'Aubuisson had said he had imperialist support for a coup.

The crisis affecting the dictatorship is so far-reaching that the U.S. President himself has to go on television personally to say that the United States will not support a coup by members of the murderous high command. This means that this dictatorship, isolated internationally, repudiated by all the world, now wants to assume a democratic facade in order to deceive the people and the organized masses, the church and the country. But this new maneuver will not save the dictatorship, which is being annihilated by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front regular forces, in spite of all the advisors imperialism may want to send, in spite of all the aircraft and bombs the imperialists may send.

Here we have a determined and armed people willing to go to the end and not lay down a single rifle. We are going to defeat the electoral maneuver as well as the operation implemented by the dictatorship--the Herod Plan--which will maintain a curfew for 3 consecutive days to sow more repression and death on our national territory.

In declarations made by Duarte a few hours ago through the official Voice of America, he told President Reagan that if a military coup d'etat occurs he will ask for direct U.S. intervention because, according to him, it would ensure the immediate triumph of the people.

The dictatorship is now speaking of electoral ballot boxes, when the only ballot boxes the people have known are death and repression. There have been 15,000 deaths in the national territory. They are the witnesses of this bloody dictatorship and will accuse them forever.

Our people have a sure victory within their grasp. Our people are aware of the historical responsibility in their hands and they will not permit new deceits or maneuvers. Our people will not be fooled. Their revolutionary army, their militia and all the Salvadorans, will advance united to victory and the conquest of a final peace.

GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLAS CONTINUE TO CLASH

Guazapa Hill Action

PA1000353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Military operations in the mountains and villages of Suchitoto, 44 km north of San Salvador, continued today and spread to Guazapa Hill, with fierce clashes between the guerrillas and army.

Official sources said the military operation began Saturday with more than 800 soldiers taking positions in different parts of the area so the leftists cannot escape.

The same sources said some 200 guerrillas are operating in the area with small arms, compared to the heavy artillery and air raids by the armed forces.

A military patrol was ambushed and an army lieutenant, a marine and several soldiers were seriously wounded.

Guerrilla casualties have not been estimated but they are believed to be high because of the big difference between the number of guerrillas and soldiers in the fight.

It is believed the fighting will end in about 4 days, when "it is expected the zone will be definitely cleared of guerrillas" and will be placed under military control to prevent the rebels from reoccupying it, military sources indicated.

The armed forces carried out several actions around Guazapa Hill, but so far it has been unable to completely wipe out the guerrillas.

Weapons Seizure

PA081658 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A military spokesman today reported that the Salvadoran Army seized a large quantity of weapons from guerrillas who operate in Guazapa Hill during a cleanup operation carried out in the past few days.

The exact places where the arms were captured were Las Tres Ceibas and El Roblar in Guazapa jurisdiction, 24 km north of San Salvador. This action was carried out by the 1st Infantry Brigade (San Carlos garrison).

The weapons seized are: 24 homemade grenades, 1 claymore mine, 5 bazooka grenades, 5 pipe bombs, 3 FAL rifles, 4 .22-caliber rifles, 3 Garand rifles, 1 Browning shotgun, 1 homemade bomb (improvised in a jute bag) and a lot of material for the making of bombs.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces have carried out two guerrilla cleanup operations in Guazapa Hill over the past few months.

Casualty Report

PA081613 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2328 BMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--According to official sources, approximately 250 leftists were killed this week during a military operation carried out in Suchitoto, 44 km east of San Salvador. The operation started on 28 February in Guazapa Hill and the fighting has continued ever since.

A National Guard spokesman told ACAN-EFE that it is not known when the operation will end and that the army had only had one casualty and four soldiers wounded. The source added that the operation will cover the entire Suchitoto jurisdiction and that "it is expected that the area will be free of guerrillas."

Nicaraguan Killed

PA081609 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1628 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources announced today that a Nicaraguan guerrilla commander died in a clash with the Salvadoran Army when the latter fought to clear the Conchagua Volcano area of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front leftists.

The Nicaraguan guerrilla served as second in command of the guerrilla detachment camping on the Conchagua Volcano, an area recently bombed by the Salvadoran Armed Force.

A knapsack containing his diary and some of this documents were found beside his body.

The guerrilla was known as "Toni" and his seized diary contains details of an action plan that was to be carried out in Ocotal Lagoon, near Conchagua, 220 km east of the capital.

CAPTURED GUERRILLA SAYS LEFTIST GROUPS IN DECLINE

PA092323 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Mar 81 pp 3, 13

[Excerpts] Sergio Antonio Salinas Marroquin, 23, a member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], said Saturday that there are conflicts among the leaders of the extremist groups and that these groups have begun to decline in the face of the defeats they have suffered, the confiscation of weapons, captures and so forth.

Salinas Marroquin worked in the FMLN foreign relations section and has traveled to Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Spain and France.

He said he was captured in San Salvador a few days ago by troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade and has been turned over to the National Guard. He made a statement to the local and international press Saturday.

He said the Socialist International has given both political and economic help to the Salvadoran terrorists. He pointed out that several clergymen are involved with the work of the extreme left.

He remarked that Salvadoran extremists have lost force, credibility and political power. He explained that he cannot predict what is going to happen, but he believes major violence is ahead.

Salinas Marroquin received political training from Dr Fabio Castillo, Prof Mario Lopez and student Oscar Bonilla. He talked at length about the FMLN's national structure, mentioning the names of its top commanders, Shafik Handal, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Joaquin Villalobos and Ferman Cienfuegos.

He said there are leadership problems in the FMLN high command because the popular liberation forces have set for themselves the goal of reaching power under an FPL [Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces] government and not a government of the FMLN group.

MORALES EHRLICH URGES CONTINUED REFORM EFFORTS

PA072304 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1814 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Speech by Agrarian Reform Minister Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich at the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation on 6 March to mark the first anniversary of the agrarian reform decree--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: It is truly an honor to be here 1 year after the initiation of the agrarian reform process in El Salvador. It is an honor to be able to address you at this simple ceremony at the Institute of Agrarian Transformation, ISTA, in order that we may analyze what has been done and why.

If we are able to forge a different society in which man, as a human being, will be the center of society, the main target for which we all work, we will have achieved a political, social and economic model that will be a true option for the underdeveloped countries of the world. We will be demonstrating that it is possible to carry out a revolution without following the usual guidelines, that it is possible to change an entire country without staging a war beforehand and that a country can be changed by the will of all its people.

It is with this in mind that we have carried out the agrarian reform and it is in this context that you have been working. We have done this despite the violence that this country has suffered this year. You are well aware that the violence was not generated by the revolutionary changes staged by the government. It was caused by the fact that other forces have not accepted this path and have stubbornly sought to impose their own models. Some of them want to stop the process and the revolution and others want to direct the revolutionary process along the lines of their special viewpoints. That is why there has been an escalation of violence which, we are sure, has begun to decline, with 1981 being the year in which we will bring peace to this country. The year 1980 was the year of agrarian reform. The year 1981 will have to be the year of peace, achieved mainly by means of agrarian reform. Therefore, you can all be proud of having worked for ISTA and of having perhaps given your vest efforts on behalf of the poor, the peasants.

These efforts have made it possible to maintain the level of production and in other aspects, to increase the production level, and that is the interesting aspect--the effort of an entire people over the course of a year that has culminated in a restoration of peace. The effort to sow--because there were threats against sowing [does not complete sentence]. Remember that on 6 March and the preceding days last year there had been a psychological storm in all the media--the radio, the press and television--with people of all persuasions saying that the agrarian reform would fail.

You have to realize that there have always been two forces in this country which do not accept not just the Salvadoran revolutionary process, but the agrarian reform itself--and that they will continue to try to cause problems. Some 3 days ago we saw that there were some gentlemen who wanted the land to be returned to them. I do not know if they think the peasants will now allow this land to be taken from them.

Ladies and gentlemen, there are others of the extreme left who are trying to cause more and more destriction to undermine the peasants' enthusiasm and to cause economic chaos by attempting to eliminate our people's savings. This is the objective of each bomb, each act of destruction. On the one hand, they seek to cause fear and undermine the enthusiasm, and on the other to cause economic damage that the people have to repair on the basis of their work.

With each passing day, the opposition forces become more aware that they are the ones in the wrong. With each day, this political plan redistributes wealth and power--economic, social and political power. I know that we have not been able to advance as we would have liked, precisely because those forces used all their resources to stop us. However, they were unable to deter a people and now the path has to be easier. It is now the path of an entire people who are forging their own destiny.

I ask you to accompany us on that path, that we all accompany one another. No one is going to come and work a miracle. No one will come to do the Salvadoran people the favor of putting their country in order. The people themselves will have to do it. It must be these people, organizing, who can make the effort, who can change things, who can achieve things.

Therefore, in closing I pay tribute once more to Rodolfo Viera and ask all of you to follow his example. Let us struggle hand in hand with the peasants. Within the ISTA, let us make every effort, use all our ability, all our bravery, disregarding the risks and the consequences, because what should matter to us is that in this country, the people, the dispossessed will live better, will gain power and will determine their own destiny. That is the objective of the struggle to which we must all be directing our efforts. Only by the effort of an entire people will we achieve this goal.

RADIO VENCEREMOS SAYS GOVERNMENT REFORMS FAILED

PA061512 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The gringos convinced the rich oligarchy and genocidal sectors of the armed forces that the best way to continue exploiting and oppressing the Salvadorans was to form a civilian-military junta. They were concerned with the power of the organized people and it was necessary to somehow destroy the people's organizations. They wanted to gain the support of the people with the formation of the junta and with the reforms that the gringos recommended. They were trying to divide and weaken revolutionary organizations and they thought that this would make it easier to destroy those organizations.

However, since the people were tired and had repudiated the military governments that only brought misery, oppression and death, the gringos forced the gorillas to get some ambitious and opportunistic civilians and this is how they chose the members of the Christian Democratic Party, Duarte and Morales Ehrlich. The presence of Duarte and Morales Ehrlich in the junta is to make the people of the world believe that military tyrannies were over in our country and that the Salvadorans have a democratic government. And while puppets Duarte and Morales Ehrlich make a big fuss about the agrarian reform, the armed forces sack cities and the countryside, drop bombs, set fire to crops and homes and kill women, children and old people, and policemen and national guardsmen wearing civilian clothes and disguised as death squads savagely commit murder against the best people, according to reports from humanitarian organizations.

Since the Christian Democrats gained power, they have assassinated more than 10,000 persons of the opposition. The situation of misery, low salaries, lack of medical care, unemployment, lack of houses and shortages is worse now than it was before the junta talked about reforms.

They have been unable to solve our problems. Their half-way reforms have failed. It was nothing but propaganda with which they wanted to confused us with while they tried to destroy our legitimate organizations. Now, the killers are trembling with the advances of the people. We have given a heroic resistance in our cantons and we have caused their troops many casualties. They did not fool us. We are struggling and advancing every day to achieve peace and national independence.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP CHARGES TORTURE OF PRISONERS

PA071946 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0119 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, operating underground, issued a communique here today denouncing alleged torture of several political prisoners.

The commission operates clandestinely, although it has not been banned, because of repeated raids and attacks on its members.

According to the communique, some political prisoners "are threatened with death by prison guards and are taken to military posts, where they are tortured."

The Salvadoran political prisoners, numbering approximately 60 according to the government, are being held at Santa Tecla Prison, 20 km west of San Salvador.

The Human Rights Commission document mentions several cases of torture, including that involving 28-year-old Prof Rafael Antonio Carias Flores.

The Santa Tecla Prison is frequently visited by members of the International Red Cross who inspect the prisoners' living conditions.

The document also refers to the presence of foreign soldiers, specifically North Americans, in operations by the Salvadoran Army in the town of San Lorenzo, where old people, women and children suffer the horrible consequences of the war.

FMLN DENOUNCES PLAN TO REGISTER NATION'S CHILDREN

PA072001 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] We denounce to El Salvador and the world a new plan for the death and repression of our people. The dictatorship is preparing Operation (Oribus), which consists of declaring a curfew for 3 consecutive days during which there would be large-scale searches [words indistinct] this would take place on 11, 12 and 13 March.

We denounce this new blow planned by the dictatorship and we call on our people, on all sectors, to express our repudiation to make the dictatorship change its mind about this macabre operation.

The plan, begun as another operation planned by the tyrants, consists of a process of identification of Salvadoran children. Like Hitler, Duarte plans to maintain police control over even the country's children, because Duarte finds enemies even among the children.

The dictatorship is in a corner. It has no chance to escape. (?Without) the sustenance, defense, weapons and support of imperialism, it could not act in this way.

In the face of the government's genocidal madness, our people and their regular army of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] (?have progressed) in the development of the war of liberation because it is necessary to stop this bloodbath, this bloodbath imposed by the oppressors, by the military high command and by the imperialists.

That is why we struggle; we want to build a country in which our children can smile and enjoy peace [words indistinct] and not with a police revolver in their chests as the dictatorship is planning.

No to the new plan! No to military and police control of our children!

FMLN HAILS CANCELLED CENSUS AS PEOPLE'S VICTORY

PA070241 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The offensive strategy of the enemy, which seeks the annihilation of the revolutionary forces and their base of support among the population, planned to combine military cordons, genocide in rural areas and control of information with counterinsurgency measures in the cities.

One of these counterinsurgency measures planned by the enemy was the population and housing census publicized in the press and over the radio to the point of satiety, which were to take place from 14 to 27 October 1980.

The census is a counterinsurgency measure already tried with success by the enemy in the Southern Cone countries. In our case, they had been planned with the advice of U.S. and Argentine experts.

To take the census, the dictatorship needed to involve the armed forces, the security forces and the army in efforts to protect the census-takers. The enemy also planned to use the census campaign as a means of carrying out large-scale searches in order to detect, as much as possible, any individual outside the normal and legal structure of the population. However, when the forms were already printed, the census-takers trained and computers received from the United States for this purpose, the census was cancelled. The dictatorship had to change its mind, admitting in a public political defeat that it was impossible to carry out its plans. It announced that the census was being postponed until the next year.

The defeat of this counterinsurgency maneuver was a victory for the people and for their political-military vanguard, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. To admit that it was impossible to take the census was to recognize the democratic and revolutionary force in the country that, with its constant attacks and harassment of the active forces of the enemy, keep him so besieged as to make it impossible for the army to be used in operations such as a census. It was obvious that, with this situation of continuous attrition, the army could not support the census, as was needed, and that is why it was cancelled.

[Words indistinct] in the armed organization of the people [words indistinct] counter-insurgency operations designed to control and annihilate the revolutionary organizations in the country. Once again, the people have defeated the counterrevolutionary maneuver of the enemy.

BRIEFS

BCIE CREDIT--The Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] has granted the Salvadoran Government a 54-million-colones credit for a water supply project in northern El Salvador. The project extends 70 km from the area near the San Salvador Volcano to Las Flores Canton, passing through the cities of Quezaltepeque and Nejapa up to Nueva San Salvador. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Mar 81 pp 3, 39 PA]

GUATEMALA

MLN SPOKESMAN URGES MEASURES TO COUNTER SUBVERSION

PA091900 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Deputy Leonel Sisniega Otero, official spokesman of the National Liberation Movement [MLN] party, has said that the denunciation that the government made through a national network confirms the attitude that the Sandinists have held toward Guatemala.

Deputy Sisniega Otero said that some time ago, the Sandinists openly joined up with Mexico, Cuba, Grenada, Jamica and Panama to form, they said, a Central American army to support Belize's independence. Sisniega Otero said that the aforementioned is practically a declaration of war against Guatemala. Nevertheless, he added, despite the fact that on that occasion we asked for a break of relations with those countries hostile to our nation, the Foreign Ministry did not listen to our request.

With the Guatemalan Government's capture of a number of documents that prove the plot against our country, we have confirmation of the attitude of the communist Sandino government that is trying to subvert order in Guatemala. For this purpose the Sandino government has been drawing up plans that include attacks that unquestionably will spill the blood of Guatemalans in our country.

Leonel Sisniega Otero said that with the proof that it is holding, the government should break relations with those who are attacking us, because we cannot permit these attacks to happen with the knowledge and consent of the Guatemalans. The MLN spokesman said that his party fully believes all that is stated in the communique that was released over a national radio and television network. He said that besides taking proper measures against those involved in the case, measures should also be taken against those who incite and sponsor this plot.

Regarding the importance of the government's denounciation, Sisniega Otero said that the situation has been made more real to all Guatemalans. We are not playing, Sisniega Otero said. We are facing a warlike movement that has accumulated sufficient weapons in Guatemala to kill hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans, and we should all be united and defended.

CORRECTION TO COMMUNIQUE ON CAPTURED DOCUMENTS

The following are corrections to the item entitled "Captured Documents Link Nicaragua, Cuba with Rebels," published in the 6 March Latin America DAILY REPORT.

On page P 10, paragraph eight, line one, should read, "For the EGP, Ricardo Ramirez de Leon," correcting the last element of the name.

Paragraph ten, line one, should read, "alias Commander Gaspar Ilon," supplying indistinct name.

Paragraph eleven, line one, should read "alias Pablo Monsanto or Manzana," supplying indistinct name.

Paragraph thirteen, penultimate and last lines, should read "confirmation of agreements, the establishing of branches and the unity process," rewording and supplying indistinct word.

On page P 11, paragraph two, lines three and four should read, "it in Managua. Thus the interest in Central America that the enemies of order and freedom want to convey is nothing but a pretext," rewording and supplying indistinct words.

Paragraph two, lines nine through twelve, should read "as the individual Benadril and Cuban military man Manuel Pinero, who arrived in Managua for the express purpose of attending that event as leaders of a delegation, along with other bureaucrats of the America Department such as Abreu Cano and the leaders," correcting queried name and supplying words and indistinct names.

Paragraph three, last line, should read "Galil rifles and Chinese rocket launchers," rewording and supplying indistinct name.

HONDURAS

WORKERS STRIKE TO DEMAND RELEASE OF LEADERS

PA050424 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] A total of 17 labor organizations in San Pedro Sula, the second largest city in the country, carried out several strikes Tuesday to demand the freedom of six labor leaders arrested by the regime on charges of arms trafficking. Meanwhile, the families of the prisoners yesterday staged a demonstration in Teguicigalpa's main streets, carrying posters urging the people to join them to demand the labor leaders' freedom. In Tegucigalpa, the students also occupied four schools.

From La Ceiba, the third-largest city in the country, it was reported that 10 labor organizations have announced that they will join the strikers in San Pedro Sula if the labor leaders are not released by Thursday.

Further Details

PA052011 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1448 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] La Ceiba (Honduras), 5 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 10,000 workers of various unions began an indefinite strike here today in support of the workers of the Ceibena Agricultural and Industrial Company (CAICESA).

In a lengthy general assembly which began last night, the union members decided to back their CAICES comrades, who have been on strike for more than 1 month to demand a review of the salary clause of the collective agreement since the workers feel that their wages are no longer sufficient to cover their needs.

The management and the workers broke off negotiations yesterday afternoon. Therefore, the rest of the unions, including the powerful Standard Fruit Company Workers Union which covers the entire banana sector in the area, decided to strike in solidarity.

Labor Ministry authorities have gone to La Ceiba to seek a resumption in the negotiations, stop the strike and find an acceptable solution for all parties in the conflict.

MAIN SUSPECT RELEASED IN ARMS TRAFFICKING CASE

PA062101 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Today's issue of LA TRIBUNA reports that after so much uproar, the alleged leader of the arms trafficking was released. The newspaper adds: Lizandro Guillen Cruz refused to talk about the situation in which he was involved.

The newspaper LA TRIBUNA says: Lizandro Guillen Cruz is already home. The main suspect in the arms trafficking case has been released. It was reported that the judicial authorities released Lizandro Guillen Cruz, the alleged suspect in the arms trafficking for El Salvador, at noon yesterday.

It was said in Comayagua that Guillen Cruz is already home and attending to his business there. It was unknown if he was released on bail or if the judicial authorities found him innocent of the serious charges filed against him in mid-February by the Honduran Armed Forces.

It is also unknown if the rest of those arrested, including some foreigners, have been released or not.

Aliens To Be Deported

PA081727 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1634 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Twelve arms smugglers, 11 Salvadorans and 1 Costa Rican, will be deported by the Honduran authorities to either Mexico or Panama, which might grant them asylum. it was learned here today.

According to the Honduran Armed Forces, the Salvadorans, the Costa Rican and three Hondurans were implicated in the trafficking of arms for El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

Upon being captured, all of them said that they were members of a cell specialized in logistics, at the services of the FMLN, but they provided no details about the origin of the weapons: automatic weapons from Belgium, Germany, the United States and Israel, as well as ammunition and Chinese rocket launchers.

The Hondurans have been identified as Lisandro Guillen, Jose Luis Hernandez and Irma Rosa Diza de Hernandez. The Costa Rican is Rafael Angel Mendez and the Salvadorans have been identified as Marta de Castellon, Augusto Canas Martinez, Reyes Tovar Menjivar, Vilma Rodriguez, Carlos Manuel Lovo, Luis Ricardo Ramirez, Antonia Chicas, Rosa Elena Castellon, Alvaro Alfaro Orellana, Ricardo Castellon and Alfredo Burgos.

None of the three Hondurans is in prison and they have continued with the business that, according to police, provided them with fronts for the arms traffic.

It all began when police stopped a truck which several men were operating in a suspicious manner and an arms cache was found in the vehicle's false roof. More weapons were later found in a tannery owned by Lisandro Guillen and in a number of other properties located in Comayagua Department, central Honduras.

PARTY MEMBERS CHARGED WITH PROMOTING LAND INVASIONS

PA062215 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The San Pedro Sula newspapers have reported that the political parties have been charged with promoting the invasion of urban lots. The National Party of Honduras [PNH] and the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] are involved in this. Here is a report from San Pedro Sula:

[Begin relay] Political activists are promoting urban invasions. Intermediate leaders of the PNH and the PLH have promised to give land in exchange for votes. It has been learned that the occupation of urban lots reportedly is being fomented by mid-level leaders of the traditional parties.

In an unceasing effort to obtain more votes in the upcoming elections, political activists have pushed people into invading private land, especially in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. In claiming that the Tegucigalpa metropolitan council and San Pedro Sula municipality do not have the power to evict anybody, these leaders have launched hundreds of families into this serious adventure running the risk of being evicted and suffering other consequences.

Reliable people have reported that members of the PNH and PLH tell their followers and potential voters that the party will get them a piece of land in exchange for a vote. The PNH and PLH members guarantee that the metropolitan council of the municipality cannot authorize their eviction because we party leaders are in control there.

Our informers have told us that the departmental and local offices of the traditional parties have individuals whose main duty is to find people who, in seeking other favors, find party members who then promise them housing solutions. They give them a given date and place when a piece of land owned by a PLH member will be occupied if the activist is from the PNH and the opposite if the activist is from the PLH.

This situation has not only seriously affected the aesthetics of the two largest cities but has also hindered their physical improvement. The clearest case is that of an occupation that occurred on the road to the east where several important urban renewal projects for that sector were to be built. However, now these projects will not be built because of the invasion.

The lots that were to be used for industrial expansion in San Pedro Sula have been virtually occupied by people who have been pushed into this situation by the political activists taking advantage of the needs of the poor.

The owners of the lands that have been seized told the district and municipal authorities that this situation is worrisome because they had already planned projects which were to generate jobs, taxes, value-added taxes and other revenues for the municipality.

This was a news report published in the newspaper LA PRENSA of San Pedro Sula which we have read over the audio-video network transmitted by Radio San Pedro for Radio America national network. [end relay]

REVAMPING OF NATIONAL AGRARIAN REFORM PLAN URGED

PA070406 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 31

[Excerpts] Col Mario Maldonado Munoz, former director of the National Agrarian Institute, sees with regret that the "agrarian reform, once called the only hope for Honduras to come out of its backwardness and misery and no longer be looked upon with compassion by the world, today finds itself at a standstill, distorted and even discredited."

Mario Maldonado Munoz, who despite being trained soldier in the ranks of the armed institution was retired in the last army "purge", last Tuesday offered an interesting talk on the Honduran agrarian reform to the members of the Rotary Club in Tegucigalpa.

The figures which Maldonado presented at the meeting show that the government has failed to carry out over 50 percent of the plans it had on what it described as "its fundamental task: agrarian reform."

During the plan's development period from 1971 to 1978, agrarian reform was supposed to provide land from some 120,000 peasant families, organized into associative organizations. Each family was supposed to receive an average of 5 hectares, a total of 600,000 hectares.

In the years 1975-79, however, only 171,472 hectares (28.6 percent of the estimated amount) were distributed, favoring 28,013 families (23.4 percent).

Concerning the organization of peasant collectives promoted up to 1975, it may be said that the collective is still considered a convenient form of organization for the peasant groups. However, there is an distinct tendency to reject the peasant collective system as a model of organization.

It appears, Maldonado Munoz said, that this type of organization is not being promoted basically because such organizations in the north of the country had shown a clearer political awareness directed toward more profound structural changes and because many of them showed a greater capacity for accumulation and internal economic development which, added to the other factors, stirred state apprehensions.

"The conduct of the collective entities in the north is due mainly to the fact that they are made up of partners, most of whom have worked in banana fields and have a long tradition of struggle," he noted.

Further quoting the Honduran Institute for Rural Development, Maldonado Munoz said that from August 1978 to the present, there has been a growing tendency to paralyze the process through the silencing of the peasant movement, some of whose leaders, in agreement with the official policy, benefit from the more conservative sectors of backwardness and dependence.

"At the present time, the agrarian reform law has become a practically unused instrument, as is evinced by the drop in the pace of expropriations and land distributions and, consequently, by the noncompliance with the objectives of the national agrarian reform plan." he noted.

In fact, Maldonado Munoz continued, the agrarian process has more and more often engaged in suppressing agrarian conflicts to consolidate the hegemony of the big landowners rather than in seriously modernizing the agrarian structure.

The speaker concluded by stating that "there is still time for us to advance. Our future success will depend on our ability to negotiate, in our degree of understanding the economic, social and political problems, in our social sensitivity, in the changes we make and in our ability to make them work."

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA INITIATES WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE

PA091954 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the junta of Government of National Reconstruction, met this morning with foreign correspondents accredited in our country. Effective today, foreign correspondents will meet with government officials and members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, as well as personalities of our political and social affairs every Monday morning to answer questions on the country's revolutionary process.

During this first meeting, Ortega Saavedra and the correspondents discussed how best to give news reports greater local and international dissemination to combat the international misinformation campaign against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Ortega Saavedra said he was pleased with the meeting, because meetings such as this permit greater rapprochement between newsmen and the leaders of the revolution.

The meeting was attended by the news agencies TASS, PRELA and ADN, and by newspapers including UNO MAS UNO, EXCELSIOR, EL DIA and PERSPECTIVA MUNDIAL.

RUIZ DENOUNCES U.S. 'ECONOMIC BOYCOTT'

PA091944 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The planning minister, Commander Henry Ruiz, has denounced the economic boycott that the United States is carrying out to smother the Sandinist people's revolution.

Speaking at an event held at the Nicaraguan Public Administration Institute, Ruiz also referred to the economic plan that the revolutionary government has drafted for 1981. This plan, he explained, will supply the working class with the necessary tools for a productive growth, and the people's property sector will play the determining role in the development of the revolutionary process.

He added that despite the country's slow economic development, trying to reach their goal: economic independence.

MINISTRY REFUTES LA PRENSA REPORT ON D'ESCOTO

PA100212 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Foreign Ministry statement]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's press and information office reports that in light of a report which appeared in the newspaper LA PRENSA on 8 March with tendentious headlines and subheads on alleged remarks by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman to an alleged Syrian reporter named (Libara al-Ferduti), it is fitting to explain some points of the said interview until Foreign Minister d'Escoto returns.

1. LA PRENSA irresponsibly published the alleged interview without naming the source of the information, whether a newspaper or a well-known, respinsible agency.

2. LA PRENSA takes for granted without inquiry the alleged remarks by Foreign Minister d'Escoto on such delicate matters while he is out of the country and without inquiring at the Foreign Ministry as to the truth of the remarks.

3. It has been found that the report on the interview appearing in LA PRENSA is a copy disseminated by the U.S. Embassy which was also received at the Foreign Ministry. So far the interview has not been found to have been published by any of the known news agencies or in responsible newspapers.

4. The interview does not reflect Nicaraguan foreign policy as clearly stated on repeated occasions by Foreign Minister d'Escoto; therefore, publication would seem to be directed at causing confusion and orchestrating a policy of distortion and attacks with which Nicaragua has been victimized.

[Signed] Eligio Alvarez Montalvan, responsible for press and information at the Foreign Ministry.

PEASANT EVICTION REPORTED IN HONDURAN BORDER AREA

PA072139 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Mar 81 pp 1, 10

[By Felix Rivera]

[Text] Jinotega--Nearly 400 Honduran soldiers aided by former Somozist guardsmen, on Thursday, 26 February, evicted hundreds of peasants living in the Honduran communities of Yamales and Arenales, in a suspicious move that forced the Nicaraguan border guards, of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] and the militias in general to double their vigilance and remain on the alert in the area.

The eviction was confirmed to this correspondent by EPS Lt Javier Hidalgo, in charge of the 4th region of border guard troops, stationed at Wiwili, 40 km from the Honduran border.

The action of the Honduran troops and the former Somozist guardsmen was observed by EPS troops and militiamen guarding the area. It was also confirmed by a group of evicted Honduran peasants from Yamales and Arenales who entered our territory to avoid arrest as it happened to another group. This group was taken in two boats on the Poteca and Coco Rivers, in Honduran territory.

The boats had been seized by the Honduran military "authorities" and former Somozist guardsmen from Nicaraguan Miskito natives living in the neighborhood.

The group of Honduran peasants who escaped arrest found refuge in Wiwili territory, part of which juts out into Jinotega Department and part of Nueva Segovia Department.

Wiwili is near the Honduran communities of Yamales, Arenales, Bocas de Wamblan, Poteca and Arenales, where bands of Somozists usually camp and constantly enter our territory to murder Nicaraguan peasants, literacy teachers and militiamen, as has already been reported and confirmed on several occasions.

The Nicaraguan Miskito communities in the area are found in the territories of San Jose de Bocay, Amaskas, Amiwas, Pankawas, Wallakitan, Yacalpanami and others. These brothers have suffered from the invasions of former Somozist guardsmen who operate in the area.

In the opinion of EPS Lieutenant Hidalgo, this eviction of hundreds of peasants from the Honduran territories of Yamales and Arenales must be considered a new threat and in this respect, the border guards as well as the Sandinist People's Militias in the area have been alerted.

MDN MEMBER ARRESTED IN ARMS TRAFFICKING CASE

PA072223 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2040 GMT 7 Mar 81

[By Cesar Cortez Selles, special correspondent]

[Text] According to preliminary information in our possession, at least one member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, is involved in arms trafficking in the Departments of Carazo and Granada, in order to supply arms to counterrevolutionary bands who were supposed to sow terror in the country.

At least one person has been arrested. He is a member of the MDN or of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, identified by Commander Lenin Cerna, in charge of the state security, as Mario Gutierrez. At this time, he is being questioned by the authorities.

We are at this time going to offer our microphones to Companero Lenin Cerna, who will give us his report on this situation:

[Begin recording] Mario Gutierrez is one of the main producers in this area, with close connections with COSEP. He was investigated by us some time back because we had information of his involvement in arms contraband. Having confirmed this, we wanted you to be present to learn about the latest developments in the discovery of another arms cache here in the Nandaime area.

Gutierrez, a coffee farmer and coordinator of the MDN in the area, with the help of a farm foreman, moved these arms from one place to another, which permitted us to discover the hiding place. [end recording]

So far, the authorities have found three Maxim submachineguns, three M-1 carbines, an M-3 submachinegun, several revolvers and a large amount of ammunition. The arms were kept in bags, buried approximately 1 meter underground. In all, there are about eight or nine weapons.

The farm where these arms were buried is named San Jose and is owned by Mario Gutierrez. It is a coffee plantation, supposedly supervised by the National Committee on Renewal of Coffee Plantations, CONARCA. The bank of Nicaragua had granted it several loans for coffee operations; however, the operations underway here had to do with arms traffic. THe farm is some 4 or 5 km from Masatepe.

Further Details

PA091435 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Managua--Sandinist security agents have located two arms caches smuggled into the country from Costa Rica. A group of reporters were taken to the southern cities of Masatepe and Rivas to witness the recovery operation.

The operation was conducted by Sandinist Security Chief Commander Lenin Cerna, who said Mario Gutierrez, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, had been arrested in connection with the arms smuggling. In two hidden boxes, the authorities found a total of 11 weapons of various calibers, including submachineguns, FAL rifles and a large amount of ammunition.

Commander Cerna revealed the arms were smuggled into the country from Costa Rica by counterrevolutionary groups, including former Somozist guardsmen and members of the 11 November Movement, headed by Fernando Chamorro Rapaccíolli.

The two persons arrested in connection with these arms are farmer Mario Gutierrez, president of the Carazo Coffeegrowers Union, and David Gutierrez, foreman of the one of the farms where the weapons were found, according to the authorities.

CDS PROTESTERS DEMAND EXPULSION OF JOSE GONZALEZ

PA061531 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpt] A large number of companeros of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] went to the government house yesterday to express support for the government's decision to reshuffle the junta and to demand the ouster of Jose Esteban Gonzalez [of the Permanent Human Rights Commission] from the country. [recorded shouts: "He must go! He must go"]

The CDS companeros represented the country's leading departments and the CDS of Managua. Radio Sandino newsmen asked several of them for their opinion about the disdainful adjectives with which the newspaper LA PRENSA refers to the organized people. Here is what one of them said:

[Begin recording] [Question] Listeners, we are here at a rally held by the CDS at government house.

Companero, the reaction and especially the newspaper LA PRENSA assail the people calling them mobs. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] We cannot expect LA PRENSA not to call them mobs because it is accustomed to doing so. In other words, LA PRENSA was previously right in describing the Somozist groups that supressed the people, their own class, as mobs.

Now when all of us, an entire people are on the street demanding that the junta expel this element which is an enemy of our people and which is distorting and weakening the position of our Sandinist people's revolution we want to tell LA PRENSA that we are here voluntarily and because of our revolutionary conviction and class awareness and not because we are being given (?a dollar) or [word indistinct].

At this moment we are demanding that the government junta expel this element, which has no room in this process or this fatherland. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION HOLDS SEMINAR

PA071425 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] A 3-day seminar began this morning at the training auditorium of the Central American University. The seminar is sponsored by the Commission to Promote and Protect Human Rights [CPPDH] for all the members of the commission and its office personnel. The board of the seminar was made up of Companeros Leonte Herdocia, chairman of the CPPDH; Rene Vivas, member of the executive committee; Edgar Macias; Mariano Barahona; and Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the National Reconstruction Government junta. The seminar will end Sunday.

The objectives of the seminar are to achieve understanding and unification of views on the problems of human rights, to study basic documents on the fulfillment of human rights in Nicaragua, to establish guidelines for the work of the commission and to make the commission known nationally and internationally.

Leonte Herdocia Ortega, CPPDH chairman, welcomed the participants in the seminar. He made several points, including the distortions that some people made regarding the creation of the CPPDH. We were not created to cover up government abuses. On the contrary, we were established to point out irregularities and respect for human rights. Here is his statement:

[Begin recording] Many people thought the national human rights commission had been created to cover up situations in the government that harmed Nicaraguans' human rights. I find this concern or doubt completely (?logical). Many people say the members of the national commission cannot be independent if some of them are government officials. They would not dare confront an official of a certain rank and tell him that something is not right and that the executive committee has issued a decision against them, or even more they would not dare to begin a process, including the calling of witnesses, as we are empowered to do.

[Words indistinct] but you have to understand why this commission exists. If we are not clear on this, everything else will be vague. Then it will be a group that says it promotes human rights but it will be linked to the state and there will be serious suspicions about its impartiality.

The truth is that the national human rights commission was not established to cover up for the government or to replace private commissions or groups that promote human rights which are guaranteed by article 24 of our fundamental statute that establishes the right of free association for lawful objectives. [end recording]

CRUZ URGES PRIVATE SECTOR TO INVEST IN NATION

PA080120 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Arturo Cruz, former member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in farewell statements to the press said that conditions exist for the private sector to participate in the process in this country.

Cruz, who has been appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, in that [as heard] 51 percent of Nicaragua's gross national product is generated by the private sector of this nation, he said. He added that the production media, especially those of the farming and cattleraising sector, are mostly in private hands. He explained that in order for the Nicaraguan economy to grow 1 percent, an investment of 24 percent of the gross national product is needed. He observed that this investment cannot only be made by the state. It needs the help of the private sector in order to achieve top goals of economic growth.

Arturo Cruz advised private businessmen to seek some kind of arrangement because they have no other alternative but to participate in this Central American country's production process. This is not a case of gracious concession by the state, but it corresponds to reality. Either we do it, or we do not advance, said Arturo J. Cruz.

SOVIET ENVOY RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA071836 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Mar 81

["Direct Line" phone-in program, with guest USSR Ambassador German Shlyapnikov--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] My name is Miriam Villanueva of Santa Ana. My question is: What attitude would the USSR adopt in the face of a brazen armed intervention by Yankee imperialism in Central America? Do you think this situation would be similar to what happened in Vietnam?

[Answer] That is a very interesting question because it allows me to expand on the USSR's position regarding U.S. policy in general. We believe any intervention against people who are struggling for their freedom, for their independence, against colonialism, against imperialism and oppression, is illegal because it wipes out the path to freedom and social justice. That is why we strongly condemn any attempt by the present U.S. administration to unleash aggression against peple struggling for their freedom under the pretext of labeling them terrorists, as part of the so-called international terrorism. At the same time, they try to blame us for oppressing other peoples who are struggling for their freedom. We support these people. We think their struggle for national liberation is just and we denounce and are against any intervention in any country struggling for its freedom.

Armed intervention in Central America or anywhere else would be very difficult because the present international situation is very difficult. Despite all the aggressive acts by imperialism, the forces struggling for peace and international security now carry much weight. The big stick policy cannot be practiced now as it was done in the past by the U.S. imperialists against Latin American countries. I believe people have the power to curb armed intervention by U.S. imperialism in Central America. I cannot predict what would happen in the event of armed intervention. I believe international opinion would raise its voice to condemn these attacks by imperialism's most aggressive sectors against the Central American countries' domestic affairs.

I hope I have answered your question. What I would like to say is that the USSR is always in favor of peace anywhere in the world. We reject any attempt by imperialism to intervene, be it in Central America or the Middle East, Africa or Asia. Any intervention is a threat to peace. It is a threat to the lives of the people and therefore it must be curbed, rejected and condemned.

[Question] Good evening, ambassador. It is a pleasure to be in contact with you on "Direct Line." I want to ask three questions: What is you opinion of the Sandinist people's revolution? My second question is, why do you give so much importance to revolutions while you never before had representatives in countries that were under dictatorship? My third questions is about the attitude of the people who are studying in Cuba and the USSR. I am Roberto Fuentes from Masaya. Thanks.

[Answer] It will be a pleasure to answer your questions. As I said before, we are in favor of the Sandinist revolution. The people in the USSR received the victory of the Nicaraguan people over the Somozist dictatorship with great pleasure and enthusiasm. We were among the first to congratulate the Nicaraguan people on their victory. Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, sent a message congratulating the Nicaraguan people on their great victory. Now we are here witnessing the interesting development of the Sandinist people's revolution, a singular and interesting process which is contributing to furthering the world's revolutionary movement. In our opinion, the Sandinist people's revolution is gradually solving the basic problems of the Nicaraguan people and it also is improving the working and living conditions of the workers. It is definitely contributing to establishing the foundations for the country's economic, political, cultural and social development. We are following with interest the Nicaraguan people's struggle in defense of their sovereignty and economic and political independence against the pressures of imperialism.

[Question] My name is Juan Carlos Beteta and my question is: What excuse or explanation does Ambassador Shlyapnikov have for the invasion of Afghanistan?

[Answer] Thanks, companero. First, let me say we need not apologize for our support for the people of Afghanistan, who some time ago overthrew the exploiting systen and successfully established a people's revolution. The people of Afghanistan are building a new society, and in the face of this situation, imperialism is trying to obstruct this process, which will be an anti-imperialist society. With their military bands, they began 2 years ago to intervene in that country, trying to set up obstacles to the national liberation process of the Afghan people, and then the government, which was a friendship and cooperation agreement with us, asked us to help them stop this foreign intervention, which consisted of efforts by imperialism to overthrow the revolutionary government.

Then, honoring our international agreements, we decided to send a limited military contingent to help the people of Afghanistan fight the armed foreign intervention and the reactionary groups in the country. Our participation is strictly in line with international norms because any nation has the right to request help in the face of foreign intervention. In this case, we are simply complying with our internationalist duty by helping the people of Afghanistan struggle against imperialist aggression.

[Question] My name is Guillermo Jimenez. I am from Rivas. I would like to know if the USSR would be willing to finance Brazil with its more than 100 million inhabitants as it does with Cuba, which it is subsidizing with approximately $10 million daily based on Cuba's 10 million population. Would the USSR invest that much money just to make Brazil a socialist country and a Soviet satellite?

[Answer] [laughter] This is indeed an odd question. Look, companero, international economic cooperation is based on agreements between governments. So far, I have not heard anything about the Brazilian Government asking our government to invest all that money in its country. With Cuba, we do have very friendly relations based on international agreements, which represents plenty of aid to Cuba and the same for our country because our cooperation is always bilateral.

We feel it is incorrect to interpret our economic relations with Cuba as Cuba depending on our aid. The Cuban people by themselves are building a new society by taking advantage of the cooperation other countries are giving them. We feel that the way some people are interpreting the cooperation we are giving Cuba is not right.

In my opinion, Cuba did not develop mainly because of its political and capitalist system. Under the Batista regime and other capitalist regimes, Cuba only developed its sugarcane industry, which represented a typical form of imperialist exploitation of the people. But now that Cuba has become a socialist country, it is developing many branches of its economy by opening factories and carrying out new economic activities. We are going to cooperate more with Cuba as part of our internationalist duty. We are going to continue increasing our relations with Cuba, and the other socialist countries will do the same.

[Question] This is Julieta Matamoros de Mora speaking from Managua. I would like to know why, if there is so much freedom in the USSR, the people are not allowed to travel outside the country and those who try to stay in another country are not allowed to return if they want. What about those famous authors who have had to leave the country to escape punishment and confinement? Could you explain what kind of freedom that is?

[Answer] After listening to you, I must admit that imperialism and its propaganda have been successful in presenting our society as a virtual prison. This type of propaganda is hurting cooperation among nations. To have such an opinion, you must have listened to a great deal of the nonsense disseminated by imperialism. Because the time is so short, I cannot give an answer that will correct all those falsehoods disseminated by the imperialist new media.

I simply wish to say that any person who wishes to leave the country is free to do so. But it is not the same with those who have access to state and military secrets. These persons cannot leave the country for a period of time because what they know could seriously endanger the nation's security. But if they want to leave the country, they must quit their job and allow enough time to pass so that they no longer possess state information of a confidential nature.

However, companera, I can assure you that there are not that many people who want to leave the country and those who do leave soon want to return. In this case, we must also analyze why they want to return, knowing that when a Soviet citizen leaves, imperialism tries to take advantage of the situation to spread propaganda about our country. These people sometimes are used as agents and are sent back to plot against our country. For this reason, we have to be alert.

As a rule we do allow those who wish to return to do so if they honestly want to return after having admitted that it was a mistake to have left the country.

All those rumors of persecution of authors are stories made up by imperialism. I would like for you to go to our country so that you can see for yourself how we live and so that you can talk to the people in the street, or anywhere in our country, and then you will have your own opinion about the questions you have asked.

[Question] My name is Manuel Aragon Buitrago and I am speaking from Managua. I have a book titled "The USSR's Conquest of Economic Independence" by V. Kasyanikov and I am fully aware that the progress achieved by the USSR has been through the efforts of its people, but there are people in Nicaragua who say the USSR owes what it has today to the United States, which lent it large sums of money which the USSR did not repay. Could you comment on this?

[Answer] It is an interesting question. I have never heard such an idea before. The people of the USSR attained their freedom from capitalism 63 years ago and established a strong socialist society. According to what you have said, all this was attained with U.S. aid. In other words, imperialism was helping us to build communism. As you can see, this is something unbelievable.

Now let us mention some facts. We established diplomatic relations with the United States in 1933, but they were not much. Despite all our efforts to establish broader economic relations with the United States, it never cooperated with us in an effective way and had, and still has, the so-called black list of products, machinery and technology considered strategic and which cannot be exported to USSR. This was always U.S. policy toward the USSR. We believe it is not the best policy for international relations that should exist among men.

We have tried to establish effective cooperation with the United States, but as everyone knows the United States was always against normalizing its economic relations with our country. Even former President Carter annulled many agreements that existed with the USSR a year ago. We are not annoyed by the U.S. attitude, but the fact is that without cooperation we cannot develop our economy. Everyone knows we went through hard times during the cold war after World War II and we have been able to rebuild our economy that was destroyed by the Hitlerite aggression to levels which have been internationally admired. We have not received any type of gifts from the United States. We owe the United States nothing. And rumors about unpaid debts are not true.

[Announcer] At the end of the question and answer period we reserve the right to ask the last question, and Radio Sandino newsmen have commissioned me to ask you about the so-called Soviet arms trafficking to El Salvador.

[Answer] Many Nicaraguan companeros have asked me about this alleged traffic in Soviet arms to El Salvador. I want to establish very clearly that we have supplied no weapons to El Salvador. We have never sent any military aid to the Salvadoran revolutionaries struggling against the junta. We have sent no military advisers to El Salvador to help the revolutionary forces.

This is so because we are convinced that revolutions cannot be exported. A revolution is the result of a given society and of its economic and social development, and it can only take place when all the other means of the people's resistance to exploitation, hunger, insecurity, oppression and all negative forms which exist under the capitalist system do not help them solve their problems. Then the people react and carry out a revolution and rise up in arms to achieve the noble purposes of liberation from the capitalist yoke in order to build a new society, to build socialism, the most just society in the world.

For this reason we categorically reject those false and irresponsible accusations made by imperialist sources. We know of many governments which have not accepted these false accusations made by the U.S. Government against our country. No Latin American or European countries are supporting these accusations because they are absolutely false and people with commonsense and intelligence cannot act in an irresponsible manner.

BRIEFS

LABOR SHORTAGE--Thousands of Manzanas of cotton will be lost in Leon and Chinandega because of the greatest labor shortage in the nation's history. Private growers are trying to get pickers to avoid irreparable losses to the economy, but not enough people are turning out. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 12 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO VISITS MEXICAN EXHIBIT AT MUSEUM

FL091201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Saturday afternoon visited the exhibit titled "A Portrait of Mexico" at the National Museum of Fine Arts. Fidel was briefed on the 1,500 pieces on exhibit by the man in charge, anthropologist Emeterio Guadarrama. During the visit to the exhibit, Fidel was accompanied by Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Gonzalo Martinez Corbala and his family, Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, Vice Minister of Culture Antonio Nunez Jimenez and Dr Marta Arjona, director of cultural patrimony and of the Museum of Fine Arts.

After concluding his tour of the exhibit, Fidel stated: My impression is the same as if I had paid a visit to Mexico. I would say it is much better than if one only visits one place in Mexico, because here one can get a panoramic picture of Mexico through the centuries. In reality, this exhibit is very impressing.

MALMIERCA ON MEDIA REPORTS OF NONALIGNED MEETING

FL092221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Our people received pretty objective information about the Nonaligned Conference held in India; I was able to see some of those reports on my return and I feel that our people were really well informed about this event, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has told a GRANMA reporter. Unfortunately, however, the international media are basically in the hands of the imperialist consortia and their lackeys and they have been used to misinform about what happened in New Delhi, what the main decisions really were and what was debated most by the movement's foreign ministers.

The foreign minister said that during the India ministerial meeting, the media at the service of imperialism said that we had only discussed the so-called Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions and that the nonaligned foreign ministers had demanded the withdrawal of Soviet and Vietnamese troops from those two countries. Further on I will come back to what was decided in relation to these topics, but first I want to underscore that it is true that the imperialist mass media have played an important role at all the nonaligned meetings: by trying to influence debates or to distort the outcome afterwards.

When the ministerial conference began its deliberations, its first decision had nothing to do with the so-called Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions. On the contrary, the first determination of the foreign ministers in New Delhi was to send a message to the chairman of the UN Security Council, the chairman of the General Assembly and the UN secretary general condemning South Africa's aggression against Mozambique and reiterating the movement's solidarity with that frontline country. This was little noted by the Western press, Foreign Minister Malmierca added.

Many of the mass media had said that the sixth summit's final declaration had a radical and anti-imperialist tenor because it had been imposed by Cuba on the rest of the countries profiting from the fact that it was hosting the event. However, now that it was in India the movement once again expressed itself in a markedly anti-imperialist language on the same topics as in Havana. This is not reported, the foreign minister said. For instance, they do not say how the conference reiterated its support of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people led by the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], their sole and authentic representative. Moreover, the conference also praised SWAPO for its stand at the Geneva negotiations, whose failure is to be blamed on South Africa.

Concerning the Middle East and Palestine, the conference reiterated its recognition of the PLO as the only representative of the Palestine people and reiterated its condemnation of the Camp David accords, declaring that they have no validity, as was stated at the sixth summit in Havana.

The New Delhi conference charged the coordinating bureau with working for the application of sanctions on Israel in keeping with Chapter Seven of the UN Charter. It also asked the bureau to try to get the revocation of the Israeli delegation's credentials at the United Nations and to ask the European Community to recognize the PLO, Malmierca said.

Concerning our continent, its analysis of the current situation shows a clear-cut anti-imperialist position in support of the revolutionary governments of the area. Grenada and Nicaragua received the conference's definite support, and the Salvadoran revolutionaries were encouraged because the conference condemned all forms of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. The foreign ministers in New Delhi reiterated their now-traditional support of Cuba's demands for a halt to the economic blockade and the return of the territory illegally occupied at Guantanamo Base, the foreign minister added.

As I was telling you earlier, the Cuban minister said, the so-called Afghanistan question was distorted by the Western media. The foreign ministers actually analyzed the situation in southwest Asia as a whole. They evaluated the situation in Afghanistan in this context and determined that it was necessary to find a political solution based on nonintervention and noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, on respect by all for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan and on the withdrawal of foreign troops there.

Following instructions from the movement's chairman, Fidel Castro, we have visited Iraq five times and Iran four, bearing personal messages from our chairman aimed at contributing to the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict, in which two countries that are members of the Nonaligned Movement oppose each other.

The conference also designated the foreign ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the head of the PLO's political department to continue efforts initiated by Chairman Fidel Castro, Minister Malmierca told GRANMA.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE ACADEMIES AGREEMENT--A work program for cooperation in natural sciences between the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union and the Academy of Sciences of Cuba [ACC] has been signed in the presence of Wolfredo Torres, president of the ACC. The document, which covers cooperation for 1981-1982 under the 5-year plan of cooperation between the two academies, was signed by Jose Altshuler, vice president of the ACC, and by Academician Nikolay Emanuel, a member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Mar 81 FL]

CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES TO BENEFIT FROM U.S. LOAN

FL091545 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Barbados, Jamaica and Guyana, will benefit from a US$16 million loan from the United States.

The agreement was yesterday signed at the headquarters of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Wildey, St. Michael, by president of the CDB, Mr William Demas; Mr Virgil P. Randolph III, the United States charge d'affaires to Barbados; and Mr William B Wheeler, director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The loan brought the United States contribution to that portion of the Caribbean Development Facility (CDF) administered by the CDB to a total of US$56 million.

The loan will finance high priority development projects in Barbados, Jamaica and Guyana.

Mr Randolph said: "It demonstrated in concrete terms the continuing importance and support that the US Government gives to development of Caribbean economies, and the improvement in the well-being of Caribbean citizens."

According to Mr Demas, the US$16 million has been allocated as follows: Barbados, US$4 million; Guyana, US$5 million and Jamaica, US$7 million.

The projects in Barbados are: three industrial estates-six roads, St. Philip; Newton, Christ Church and The Pine, St. Michael. The Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic; secondary school construction; the Bridgetown sewerage project; and the Oistins reclamation and fisheries project.

The first aid contribution to the CDF was a US$20 million loan to the CDB, signed in December 1978; some $18 million of that loan was used in Barbados, Jamaica and Guyana.

The remaining $2 million was loaned to Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

The second aid contribution was made the following year and involved a US$17.5 million loan to the CDB for use in the same three countries.

It also involved a grant of US$2.5 million to the Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) as a part of the basic human needs project, a response to the region's need for immediate employment opportunities.

Under the basic human needs program, employment is provided on a large number of small, labour intensive projects to renovate and repair schools, community centers, clinics and other public facilities.

The US$16 million loan is being made at a two percent rate of interest over the first 10-year period, which is a grace period and then three percent over a further 10-year period of amortisation for a total of 20 years.

Mr Demas, said that the aid was "both timely and useful, particularly as these resources will be used to finance local costs of high priority socioeconomic development projects."

He told the brief ceremony that the international economic scene continued to be bleak, with accelerating inflation rates, falling productivity and increasing unemployment being the order of the day.

At the same time, he added, "it is forcast that there will be only weak recovery (in major Western industrialised countries) from recession during 1981, with real growth rates of total output not exceeding one percent."

He added: "In this context, fiscal and balance-of-payments problems continue to affect Caribbean countries, with resulting reduced capacity on the part of Caribbean governments to implement programmes and to maintain adequate levels of investment, output and employment."

BAHAMAS

VANGUARD PARTY BACKS PINDLING ON EL SALVADOR

FL091555 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 3 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpts] 3 Mar--The Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party has come out in support of Prime Minister Lynden Pindling's policy on non-intervention in strife-torn El Salvador.

But, Vanguard Chairman Dr John McCartney admitted that Mr Pindling's position on the matter was "rather ambiguous" as it did not specify whether he was referring to non-intervention by the United States or non-intervention by the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, non-intervention in the Central American region, McCartney said, "is a positive statement. We believe the same thing, that the principles of non-intervention in self-determination should be practiced by all states.

"It is very essential in the Caribbean area and Central America to exercise this. It is necessary for the people inside these countries to solve these problems the way they see fit."

In a joint official communique by Prime Minister Pindling and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, it was agreed that the principle of non-intervention is the best policy of maintaining peace as well as aid to developing nations and efforts should be made to eliminate violence in the region, particularly El Salvador.

At a press conference following his state visit to Mexico, Prime Minister Pindling said it has always been the position of the Bahamas to respect the territorial integrity of every country.

The communique by Mr Pindling and President Portillo, Dr McCartney said, "was positive. I assume he meant in that connection that he doesn't contenance interference by the United States or anybody else."

"I see certainly Lopez' statement as being directed at the United States," McCartney said, "particularly because they have warned the Reagan administration about the policy they are pursuing. He has been quite vocal in that.

"Who Mr Pindling directed his remarks to, I don't know, but I assume he is at least standing on the principle that no one should interfere. I would imagine that he would support the United States position.

"On the surface the statement is progressive and I don't want to split hairs on it. Certainly it is progressive if it is meant in the same way as Lopez Portillo. Portillo has been against American interference in El Salvador." Prime Minister Pindling's foreign policy, he said, has been fairly open in that the Bahamas has recognized Cuba now for many years. Dr McCartney said he supported the position on South Africa, and he supported an open policy with the United States. "We must foster good relationships and be very pragmatic," Dr McCartney said. At a press conference in Nassau, Mr Pindling said his state visit to Mexico had been an extension of the Bahamas' foreign policy. The Bahamas' foreign policy, he said, has always been clear cut insofar as "we have always maintained from the day before independence that it is the foreign policy of the Bahamas Government to be on friendly terms with all its neighbours and Mexico is one of them, and to pursue common interests that might be beneficial to ourselves and to our neighbours." And, concerning non-intervention in El Salvador, Mr Pindling said: "We do not wish to see anybody violate our territorial integrity and therefore we would not wish to see anybody else violate anybody else's territorial integrity. And any interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador would not be relished by us and we most certainly cannot condone it."

DOMINICA

PLOT AGAINST GOVERNMENT UNCOVERED; ARRESTS MADE

PA090419 Paris AFP in English 0410 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 9 Mar (AFP)--Five prominent personalities including a former prime minister were arrested Sunday on the Caribbean island of Dominica on charges of plotting the overthrow of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles's anti-communist government, it was learned here.

Prime Minister Charles (?was reported) ready to appeal to the 12-nation Caribbean Community of English-speaking nations for help in maintaining law and order on her 290-square-mile (751-square-km) island halfway between Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Arrested with former Prime Minister Patrick John was the head of the Dominican Defense Force, Major Federick Newton, the community's secretariat [words indistinct]. An unconfirmed report said that the island's entire defence force had been disbanded.

On Saturday night Mrs Charles declared that the conspirators had planned a coup for next Saturday, and that some foreign mercenaries had arrived in the country. The date had been chose, she said, to coincide with the second anniversary of the takeover on the neighboring island of Grenada by pro-Cuban Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Mrs Charles specified that the conspirators had met on an unspecified Caribbean island to map out their project and conferred with people identified as Americans, perhaps to enroll them as mercenaries.

Agitation among Dominica's 80,000 inhabitants began in mid-February when members of the Rastafarian religious sect clashed with security forces amid government charges of drug-trafficking among them.

GRENADA

WAVE OF WORKER 'SICK-OUT' CALLS HITS COUNTRY

FL091150 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Alister Hughes report]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, 3 Mar (OANA)--Airline flights were cancelled, several schools were closed and a magistrate's court was idle today as government-paid workers stayed at home to press demands for higher pay.

The "sick-out" followed the failure of government last Friday to settle the pay dispute and a last-minute warning from the administration that if the workers demands were met, employment cuts and tax hikes would have to follow.

The Technical and Allied Workers Union, the Grenada Union of Teachers and the Public Workers Union have been negotiating a new industrial agreement with the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) since December.

The negotiations became deadlocked in January on the question of wages and an attempt to break the deadlock on Friday failed, even though government improved its offer to a 32 per cent pay hike over three years, compared with demands for a 37 per cent rise over two years.

Sources close to the unions said today that the decision was taken this weekend to institute the sick-out and to make it effective among civil servants, teachers and government employees in the technical field.

One area in which the action is having serious effect is Pearls Airport. A spokesman for Liat--a Caribbean island-hopping airline--said this morning that no one had reported for work at the control tower and that it is unlikely any of the six scheduled flights will touch down here today.

An informed source said the minister of communications was trying to get personnel to man the tower.

A check on government departments this morning showed a poor turnout of staff, and in the Treasury, Inland Revenue Department and Post Office very few desks were occupied.

There were no cashiers in the Treasury, the Post Office Parcel Post Department was closed and, in the Inland Revenue Department, the controller of income tax, Alfred Debellot, was in the cashier's cage.

In St. George's, St. John's and St. Andrew's, both the Anglican and Roman Catholic primary schools were closed.

The Methodist primary schools in St. George's and St. Andrew's were also closed, as is the government-owned St. Andrew's junior secondary school. There are unconfirmed reports also that the Anglican primary school at Holy Innocents and St. Giles are also closed.

In St. George's, Magistrate Lyle St. Paul was unable to hold court as there was no supporting staff in his office, and persons having business with the registry of the supreme court found closed doors to that department.

Among other departments reported closed are the Post Office in Sauteurs and Grenville, Grenada's two other major towns.

In a statement broadcast over Radio Free Grenada, the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] said it viewed the sick-out with dismay, declaring that government employees should not have responded to "this irresponsible call." The PRG urged them to consider "the serious consequences of such action when the matter is finally resolved."

"It would mean," the statement said, "that in order to honor its normal obligations, government may be forced to resort to serious measures to deal with the situation. For example, further increases in taxes which the country cannot afford. Essential social services such as school feeding programes, upkeep of the hospital, health and dental clinics, may also have to be cut."

The statement said too that certain workers would have to be retrenched in order to bring the payroll within the limits that government could afford.

"Naturally", it said, "this would result in terrible misery for the families that depend on those unfortunate comrades who have lost their jobs."

NEW EUROPEAN AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

FL100234 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Two ambassadors accredited to Grenada, Mr Boyko Dimitrov and Mr (Arm Farmer), today presented their credentials to Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon. His Excellency Mr Boyko Dimitrov, ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria, and his excellency, Mr (Arm Farmer), ambassador of Switzerland, presented their letters of credence at a ceremony held at Government House on (Lucas) Street, St George's.

Tomorrow, the ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Mr Antonin Fornusek, and the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic will present their credentials on behalf of their respective countries. The ambassadors, with the exception of Czecholsovakia, are all based at their countries' embassies in Havana, Cuba. The four ambassadors will represent their respective countries at the celebrations marking the second anniversary of the revolution.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER PRAISES BUDGET, HAILS CUBA

FL091205 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 3 Mar (CANA)--Minister of Mechanical Equipment Kit Nascimento has described the Guyana Government's 1981 budget as "brilliantly conceived" in the context of the current economic circumstances of Third World non oil-producing countries.

Mr Nascimento declared that Guyana was "better off than almost all the rest" of the oil-importing Third World and attacked the political opposition here for blaming the republic's continuing economic problems on alleged government mismanagement and other factors.

The minister spoke as parliament continued debate on the budget.

He called on the minority People's Progressive Party (PPP) in the assembly to abandon what he described as its "naivety" and "hypocrisy". While the government of President Forbes Burnham was trying to grapple seriously with the nation's problems, the opposition indulged in rhetoric, Mr. Nascimento said.

The opposition, he said, was castigating the government for the problems similar to those other developing countries faced. Guyanese, he added, had to acknowledge that the country could not consume more than it produced and import more than it exported.

Mr. Nascimento referred to the fact that Guyana's problems were similar to those of other developing socialist countries and argued that while the PPP attacked the Guyana Government for the local situation, it was not critical of the problems in other socialist states.

Problems

Mr. Nascimento mentioned Cuba. He said the Cuban revolution faced similar problems to the "Guyana revolution." According to him, in Cuba some basic consumer items were still being rationed.

The Guyana Government he said, was "conscious" of the problems here and was trying to grapple with them seriously.

The PPP's Janet Jagan reiterated her party's contention that Guyanese wanted "democracy" and alleged that Guyana was instead heading for fascism under the ruling People's National Congress [PCN].

She claimed that the government was persisting with capitalist-oriented budgetary measures and advocated what she called revolutionary socialist-oriented economic strategy to tackle Guyana's problems.

Mrs. Jagan said that the government was only repeating promises it had made in past budgets and had failed to fulfill and blamed it for poor health and other social services which continued to exist here.

She claimed 75 percent of the doctors working in the republic were foreigners and said the government had to be blamed for not being able to attract local medical personnel to stay at home because of inadequate salaries and improper facilities and working conditions.

She said that the government through "fat salaries" and tax-free allowances was increasing its "new elite" while the masses continued to suffer and real development was not progressing.